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RESUME SHOWS ARMS MEETING TO BE SUCCESS

Hughes Agenda Closely Followed by Powers at Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Administration leaders believe the success of the arms limitation conference can best be appraised by a comparison of its accomplishments with the agenda which was prepared in advance by Secretary of State Hughes as a chart for its course.

This agenda provided for consideration of the following subjects:

Limitation of Armaments.

1. Limitation of naval armaments. (a) Basis of limitation, (b) extent of limitation, (c) fulfillment of conditions.

2. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.

3. Limitation of land armaments.

Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

1. Questions relating to China. (a) Territorial integrity. (b) Administrative integrity. (c) Open door. (d) Concessions, monopolies and other economic privileges. (e) Development of railways. (f) Preferential railroad rates. (g) Status of existing commitments.

2. Questions relating to Siberia.

3. Questions relating to mandated islands.

The only subject in the agenda which the arms conference absolutely failed either to settle or to make progress toward solution was the question of limitation of land armaments. With this exception nearly everything that was undertaken was done. In some cases the results were not so complete as expected but progress was made and the basis for future settlements was laid.

Summary of Results.

The accomplishments of the conference under each section of the agenda can be briefly summarized as follows:

Limitation of Naval Armaments—Capital ships scrapped and limited in accordance with the 5-5-3 ratio and a 15-year naval holiday declared; limitations made as to aircraft carriers—plans for scrapping prepared; provisions made for replacement and a new conference arranged for in event of changed conditions. The conference under this heading failed to agree upon limitation of submarines and auxiliary craft.

Rules for control of new agencies of warfare—Rules made outlawing the submarine as an agency of attack against merchant ships. Powers of the world not represented at the conference will be asked to adhere to these rules. Declaration made against use of poison gas.

Limitation of Land Armaments—Opposition of France prevented anything being done under this heading.

Questions relating to China—Principles to be applied to China were expressed in the four points of the Root resolution, which make a general declaration of abandonment of spheres of influence, respect for the territorial integrity of China, a declaration of eventual abandonment of extraterritoriality, eventual tariff autonomy and declaration in favor of the open door. Under this heading may be considered the four-power Pacific treaty, which pledges the signatory powers to respect each other's territory and to confer whenever the peace of the Pacific region is threatened. In connection with the Far Eastern settlements Article 19 of the naval treaty designates regions where fortifications shall remain in status quo, while the four-power Pacific treaty calls for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Commissioners were named to consider tariff and extraterritoriality and arrangements made to withdraw foreign troops and foreign postoffices. The open door and territorial integrity was expressed in various resolutions and in the nine-power treaty relative to China. Shantung was returned to China by Japan and teeth were extracted from 21 demands leaving, only lease and extensions of lease to Japan in Manchuria. Chinese, Japanese and American declarations ratify Japan's withdrawal of claim of economic superiority in Manchuria. Arrangements were made for list concessions and commitments in China. A pledge was secured from China to exact preferential railroad rates and Chinese Eastern railroad to be disposed of through diplomatic negotiations.

Relating to Siberia.

Questions relating to Siberia—The conference confirmed to the spirit of moral trusteeship for Russia. Declarations were made by Japan pledging the withdrawal of Japan from Siberia and Northern Sakhalin as soon as possible. This statement was analyzed and repeated by Secretary Hughes as a matter of record. In this statement Secretary Hughes made the position of the United States clear and left no loophole for the Japanese government to bring about failure to fulfill its pledge through ambiguity. Japan also pledged herself not to interfere in Siberian domestic politics.

Questions related to mandated islands—This question was disposed of by arrangements reached between Japan and the United States settling the controversy over Yap.

RECOMMENDS REDUCTION OF BRITISH WAR FORCES

Reduction of the British army, navy and air forces and their coordination under a ministry of defense are advocated in the report of the economy committee headed by Sir Eric Geddes.

The committee recommends: Reduction in the naval personnel of 50,000 men and a cut in the naval estimates for next year from $1,-000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds exclusive of any saving brought about through the 10-year naval holiday agreed upon at Washington.

Reduction of 50,000 men in the army with a cut in the army estimates of 20,000,000 pounds.

Says India Will Revolt

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THIS is Sailendra N. Ghose, director of the American commission to promote self-government in India, who represents the Mahatma Ghandi faction in the United States. He has been quoted as declaring that a race of 1,400,000 men is drilling now in India for revolt against British rule.

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

SEVEN treaties agreed upon by the conference on limitation of armament have been placed before the senate by President Harding who asked for their ratification as soon as possible in order that the efforts to insure world peace would not be a hollow mockery. The President declared that there was no similarity between these treaties and the league of nations.

Since congress has been busy discussing ways and means to give former soldiers adjusted compensation in return for the sacrifice they made for their coutnry much opposition has developed. Present plan is to raise money by special taxes and of course those that would be hit by the taxes are howling long and loudly.

Often there is more happiness in the cottage than in the castle. The kitchen sometimes knows a song that the parlor cannot sing. —Ellis.

Secretary of War Weeks is not in favor of Henry Ford's proposition to operate Muscle Shoals. In testimony before the house military affairs committee the secretary said that if he thought Ford's offer would guarantee a reduction in the price of fertilizers to the American farmers he would vote for acceptance of the offer if he were a congressman.

Review of the work accomplished by the arms conference shows that it compares with the agenda prepared in advance by Secretary Hughes as a chart for its course. G. O. P. chiefs are heartened by the success of the parley.

The smart politician is always looking for a breed of geese that won't squawk when you pluck the feathers.—Sandles.

Walt Mason and Edgar Guest are two weekly contributors to The Blade whose writings are worth reading.

New serial story begins next week. Don't fail to read it.

Larrups Devil Around Stump Scoring Movies

John Roach Straton, famous fighting pulpiteer of Calvary Baptist church, New York, "larruped the devil around the stump," when he discussed the morals of movie folk and the Taylor murder mystery.

"The motion picture interests may employ Mr. Will Hays and the entire cabinet, but they will not clean house until the tap root of evil is cut," he declared.

The tap root of the movies, Mr. Straton hastened to explain, is Mammon, the same evil that has faced mankind ever since the dawn of civilization.

"The dollar mark is stamped all over the whole motion picture industry," he continued. "The industry shouldn't be whitewashed, it should be washed white, and that is a totally different thing. Unless evil tendencies now apparent are wiped away, there is danger that the entire nation may be debauched.

"Twenty million people witness motion pictures every week—think what that means. And the leading stars before the public, almost without exception, have splotches on their records."

Dr. Straton said that some actors have been married and divorced so often their records are beginning to eclipse that of Henry VIII.

HOUSE OUTLINES BONUS TAX PLAN

Revenue Measure to Be Sent to President Harding When Complete.

This program of soldiers' bonus taxes was agreed upon last week by a house ways and means sub-committee.

Two and one-half per cent on the undivided profits of corporations, estimated to yield $22,000,000.

On parcel post packages, on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of one cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof, $20,000,000.

One cent a gallon on gasoline, $70,000,000.

Twenty-five cents per horsepower on automobiles, $50,000,000.

Double the present 10 per cent tax on admissions where the charge exceeds 25 cents, $60,000,000.

Double existing documentary stamps taxes, except in the case of sales or transfers of capital stock on which the rate would be increased from 1-50 of one per cent to 1-10 of one per cent, $64,000,000.

An increase of 50 cents per 1,000 in the tax on cigarets, $25,000,000.

An increase of two cents a pound on smoking and chewing tobacco, $5,000,000.

This program later was submitted to the majority members of the senate finance committee, who discussed it with the house sub-committee members for nearly an hour. After an agreement has been reached, the plan is to present the program to President Harding for his views.

Meantime, another subcommittee of the house ways and means committee will continue work on the bonus bill itself and it was the hope of Chairman Fordney and others to have the completed measure with the appended tax program ready for the house within a week.

MOTORISTS TO OPPOSE TAX TO PAY VET BONUS

A. A. A. Official Declares 2,000,000 Auto Owners Won't Be "Goats" in Revenue Plan.

Automobile owners will refuse to be made the "goats" in soldier bonus taxation without a finish fight.

This was indicated when William Ullman, acting secretary of the American Automobile association, comprising 460 clubs having a combined membership of more than 2,000,000 automobile owners, announced that this nationwide organization is preparing to throw its whole influence against the new taxes proposed by the house ways and means committee whereby motorists would be forced to pay nearly one-third of the annual fund of $350,000,000 for five years to cover the bonus payments.

Under the committee's tentative plan, each motor vehicle owner would be required to pay, besides his present numerous taxes, a federal tax of 25 cents per horsepower on his machine.

Estimates Big Revenue.

The committee estimates this would produce $50,000,000 annually from the 10,000,000 motor vehicle owners of the United States. Ullman, however, believes the total would prove nearer $65,000,000.

In addition the committee would impose a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline calculated to produce $70,000,000 annually.

Thus on the basis of the committee's own figures, new taxes totaling $120,000,000 would be saddled on the automobile and motor owners.

Under the present local, state and federal taxes Ullman estimates, the 10,000,000 owners pay an average of $32 a year, or a total of $320,000,000.

In a statement to be filed with Chairman Fordney, of the house committee, he will assert that the imposition of two additional taxes would not only be grossly unjust and unfair but, for millions of owners, would prove positively ruinous.

Supposing the average horsepower of motor cars to be 25, the 25 cents tax would cause the average owner to pay $6.25 to the government.

And if he uses 500 gallons of gasoline a year he would have to pay $5 more, or a total of $11.25.

The per capita average of all taxes paid would thereby be increased from $32 to $43.25 a year.

MARCONI IS PERFECTING NEW WIRELESS ALARM

A new wireless-operated bell-alarm is being tested to take the place, on certain ships, of the usual "S O S" signal.

"Our experiments," said an official of the Marconi Wireless company, "have proved most satisfactory.

"We have produced an instrument of the 'you touch the button and we do the rest' kind, with the use of which small ships need only carry one wireless operator instead of three.

"Briefly, the instrument is a four-second bell-alarm. By merely touching a key and repeating a four-second beat three times a bell is rung on all similarly-fitted ships within a range of a hundred miles.

"This range is by no means final, we hope to extend it to two hundred."

Mystery Story

A new serial starts next week in The Blade. It is called "The Blind Man's Eyes" and keeps the interest of the reader from beginning to end. William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer are the authors.

"The Blind Man's Eyes" is a story of a blind capitalist who often sees better than men whose eyes are good. His daughter is the girl in the case and the hero is a young man who is being persecuted by wealthy men. But read it and see for yourself how interesting it is.

It begins next week.

WILL PROTECT CLAIMS OF U. S. AGAINST BERLIN

America to Back American Claimants in U-Boat Losses Amounting to $400,000,000.

American claims against Germany amounting to $400,000,000, because of loss of life and proptery at sea from German submarine attacks, will be protected to the last dollar, before the United States will agree to return property seized from German subjects during the war, it has been learned authoritatively.

This decision, reached by the administration, will be embodied in legislation soon to be urged upon congress by President Harding. The President and his cabinet are anxious that congress enact a law, without delay, to govern the disposition of the enormous holdings in the custody of the alien property custodian. The problem is now the basis of discussions between Secretary of States Hughes, Attorney General Daugherty and Colonel Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian.

President Harding has been informed by his advisers on the question that provisions of the peace resolution give sufficient authorization for this government to hold the seized property until provision has been made for the satisfaction of all claims against Germany.

The administration finds it necessary, however, to work out some system that will make that plan effective—possibly a system that will aid in restoring relations upon a larger scale between the United States and the central powers.

It is understood that one of the recommendations that may be made to congress will provide that the vast amount of capital now on deposit in the United States treasury be used to improve economic relations with Europe, by some plan that will protect rather than endanger American claims.

U. S. OBSERVES PARLEY EDICTS

Harding Stops Building of Ships Pending Senate Action on Pacts.

Executive departments of the government took steps last week toward carrying out the edicts of the armament conference without awaiting ratification by the senate of the several treaties resulting from the conference, while the American delegation to the conference worked on their report which will be submitted to President Harding and leaders in the senate began marshaling their forces for the fight on ratification of the treaties.

Announcement was made that the President had ordered discontinuance of all work on additional fortifications on the island of Guam and in the Philippine Isiands, thus taking note of the clause in the naval treaty which fixes a status quo for these Pacific islands.

The President, it was stated at the White House, also will order suspended all work on naval craft now being built which are destined for the scrap heap under the five-France, Japan and Italy. The final order to discontinue such construction, however, will not be issued until the treaty is ratified.

A saving of about $200,000,000 for the United States on the present building program of the navy will result from agreements reached at the limitation of arms conference, the federal reserve board declared. Hig naval officials, however, were of the opinion that the board's estimates was too high, as it was explained, the scrapping of ships now under construction would involve the payment of claims to the builders which might offset a considerable portion of the savings resulting from halting the building program.

PRESIDENT ASKS SENATE TO RATIFY 7 TREATIES

"God Bless United States," Says New Head of Catholic Church

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Pope Pius XI recently gave Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, the following message to be sent to the American people:

"Tell the American people I send them my very sincere and affectionate blessing and that I shall always have at heart their prosperity and welfare. I beg Your Eminence to let the United States know that all my life I have felt the most sincere admiration for that young and vigorous nation.

"I have read very much about America and have often wished to be able to see that marvelous country. But now, of course, that can never happen. But still I am consoled to think that I can welcome Americans to Rome.

"My one great desire is to help re-establish peace and harmony among all nations. The conference in Washington accomplished much toward the pacification of the world. America has shown herself most unselfish both during and since the war. God bless her for that. She seems never to want anything for herself except what is justly hers. At the same time, she is always helping the old nations of Europe, which today, more than ever, need her co-operation. God bless your country and your people."

SHOT IN DRY RAID FAILS TO FRIGHTEN OHIO'S GIRL MAYOR

Federal dry agents of Cleveland, led by Chief C. S. Horner, entered quietly and with great deference recently into the girl mayor town of Fairport, Ohio, near Painesville, and took Dr. Amy Kaukonen, the mayor, into their automobile for a merry roundup of the town's bootleggers.

Nearing the town, Agent Cari Metta said to Chief Horner:

"Chief, don't you remember there's a girl mayor in this town?"

Tactics thereupon were revised.

"We'll take her along — she's a woman, boys," said the chief. "Remember your etiquet."

The agents were directed to the mayor's home. The youthful chief executive met them at the door.

"We're raidin' your town," blurted out Agent Metta.

"Oh," she exclaimed. "What have we been doing?"

"Makin' hootch," put in another.

"You may come along," said Chief Horner, bowing.

"Oh, thank you" said she. "I dearly love excitement."

The agents piled into the waiting automobile.

"Get out o' there," rebuked Horner. "Etiquet, boys, etiquet says 'ladies first.'"

They stopped at a house.

"You'd better stay in the machine," said Horner to the mayor. "You're not armed."

"Indeed I won't," said she. "I'll guard the door."

They entered, the mayor standing sentinel.

Then she heard a shot. The mayor braced herself. A man came hurtling for the door. She put both hands in front of her. The man ran into them. She gave a shove, and he staggered backward into the house. He was arrested.

Then Mayor Amy entered to see what the shooting was about. She found a woman dumping a coffee pot full of steaming mash into the sink. The evidence was disappearing rapidly when Mayor Amy picked up a slice of bread, threw it over the sink drain and blocked the drain.

Two other raids were made with the mayor doing sentinel duty. Several barrels of mash and quantities of alcohol and coloring extracts were confiscated.

"We'll let you do the prosecuting," said Chief Horner, preparing to leave.

"Oh," said the mayor. "You men are real gentlemen. I've had a delightful time. Please come again."

Fair Mayor Finds Even Spuds Have Kick in Fairport

Mayor Amy Kaukonen of Fairport, Ohio, has learned the tricks of bootlegging, in her relentless pursuit of illegally-peddled booze, but she found a novel trick in a wagon load of potatoes.

She noticed the potato filled wagon, entering Fairport, from the window of her office, and was puzzled to know why farmers were bringing in potatoes, when the town already was filled with them.

She stopped the wagon to investigate, and the woman driver, leaping from her seat, piled into a nearby automobile and left Fairport in a swirl of dust.

The potatoes were dumped, and in the midst of them were six containers of whisky, which the mayor destroyed. Steve Tomton of Concord, who accompanied the load was arrested, and potatoes, horse and wagon towed to a place of custody.

Mayor Kaukonen and the sheriff started in pursuit of the woman, and found her at her farm, outside of Concord. Her name is Elizabeth Duka. Officials say they found several gallons of mash on the premises.

Taken back to Fairport, she was arraigned with Tomton, and pleaded guilty to violating the Crabbe transportation act. She was fined $1,000, and Tomton, $2,000.

WORK OF ARMS CONFERENCE UP TO BE RATIFIED

President Declares That There Are No Jokers in Pacts Agreed Upon by World Diplomats.

Seven treaties negotiated by the armament conference have been laid before the senate by President Harding, with an earnest plea for their prompt ratification.

The President undertook to quiet fears of some senators that the treaties, particularly the four-power pact, contain the dangers of a military alliance, binding the United States to the use of armed forces. He assured them there were no jokers of any kind in the pacts, and declared that if the senate did not ratify them "then every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery."

Both Sides Applaud.

There were no signs of hostility in the reception of the President's address. He received much applause when he entered the chamber and when he left, the Democrats joining. Several times he was interrupted by applause. The demonstration was particularly emphatic on the Republican side when he assured the senate there was no similarity between the four-power pact and the league of nations.

Steps were taken immediately to comply with the President's desire for early action. How long the treaties will remain in the hands of the committee, however, is wholly problematical. Considerable time is likely to be consumed on the four-power pact.

The Seven Treaties.

The seven treaties submitted by the President were:

The covenant of limitation to naval armament between America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan.

The treaty between the same powers in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

The treaty between the United States, the British empire, France and Japan relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific.

A declaration accompanying the four-power treaty reserving American rights in mandated territory.

An agreement supplementary to the four-power treaty defining the application of the term "insular possessions and insular dominions" as relating to Japan.

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

Submits Minutes, Too.

The President supplied an innovation by submitting the minutes of the conference, including both plenary sessions and committee meetings, and also the report of the American delegates. This practical application of the principles of open diplomacy was warmly received by the senate. This action contrasted sharply with the careful manner with which Woodrow Wilson guarded the proceedings of the Paris peace conference against publicity.

The seven treaties, the minutes, and the delegates' report made a good sized package bound up in yellow wrapping paper. They were lugged into the senate by George Christian, the President's secretary, and laid upon the table in front of Vice President Coolidge's desk.

Would Like "Complete Job."

Mr. Harding made it rather plain that the whole program must be ratified to make any of it effective.

"I invite your prompt approval of all of them," he said. "It is quite impossible to readjust our naval program until the naval treaty has your sanction, even though you urged its negotiation. It is not possible to make the readjustment in full confidence until the whole program has commended itself to your approval."

Seeking to drive the "foreign entanglement" argument out of the senate, the President said he brought "every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States, or any other power, to any kind of an alliance, entanglement or involvement."

WATCHA LIKE?

Mrs. M. J. Harlan, Stuart, Iowa.—"I like the stand The Blade takes for righteousness and good government in our own country and right and justice among all nations."

H. E. Robbins, Ithaca, N. Y.—"I read 'World History in the Making' first of all. Whoever writes it has good common sense, a rare thing."

Linda M. Woodard—"Ellis' Sunday school lessons are what I like best."

A. B. Kim, Hazel, Va.—"The Blade is one of the best papers in our home. It is my choice because it is clean and reliable. I prefer Rural Welfare and the Sunday school lessons, although I like it all."

If there are any more suggestions for this department please send them in right away. We will be glad to print them.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

SUNDAY was Lincoln Day—the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. We should have more than a Lincoln Day—we should have a Lincoln Week. Better yet, it would be a great thing for the American people, if not for the people of the whole civilized world, if they could have a little of Lincoln in their lives every day.

We do not mean that the memory of this man should be worshiped. He is not to be thought of as a deity. On the contrary, it is as a great Human Being that we would have his memory celebrated in thought and action.

Honesty, industriousness, unselfishness, mercy, sympathy—these virtues stand out big in the life of Abraham Lincoln. They were his in the poverty of his childhood, in his rough young manhood, throughout his political career and during the hard, trying days of his life as President.

Let our people emulate the outstanding characteristics of this man in daily life and there would be no question of the right solution of all our problems.

Lincoln Not a Legend.

The day may come when Abraham Lincoln will be looked upon as a legend, that he is too good to be true. That time is not yet, and God forbid that it may ever come. There is no danger now, because there are living men who knew the great man, knew him as we know our contemporaries. It is a blessing to the present generation that the lives of these men have been spared. They give us the connecting link between the past and present. They still talk of Lincoln as he was and of the times he served, and to which he gave his life.

It is because Lincoln was a great human fact in the history of this nation and in the history of the world that we love him. It is because he was so common, so homespun, so matter-of-fact that we recall his life. It is often said that unaffected simplicity marks the lives of all great men. It was this in the life of Lincoln that appeals to us.

Lincoln of the Soil.

Abraham Lincoln came from the soil, rugged and clean, and as honest as nature itself. Honesty was not a bother to him. The man who could walk a long distance to return three cents to the customer whom he had inadvertently overcharged got more than the exercise of his long legs out of the transaction. His conscience gained spiritual strength. The young tradesman might have waited until the customer returned, but had he done that the world of today would have lost a simple lesson in an uplifting bit of straightforwardness.

We could stand more of that kind of honesty in the world today. If there are those who tell us they could not make that sort of thing pay, then they are not of the breed that could get a thrill out of the life of Abraham Lincoln. They are as far from his shining example of manhood as heaven is from hell.

Lincoln the Human Being.

Abraham Lincoln's humanness is what brings his life so close to us. He faced problems that the people of today must face. He met obstacles with stern resoluteness but without sacrificing his saving sense of humor. He sought no special privileges. With faith in himself and faith in his fellowmen all he asked was a fair chance.

Being intensely human, with a soul full of sympathy and a heart of mercy, he knew human values. He could feel the reflected emotions of a mother who had a son in the war. If there was a chance of saving her boy without hurting the service or destroying the discipline of the army he found pleasure in action.

Probably no soldiers of any war of any nation ever felt deeper love and respect for their commander-in-chief than the Union soldiers had for Lincoln.

We could stand more of this quality of mercy and sense of human values at this time. There are more than a hundred million people in America today, and every mother's child of them needs the Lincoln sense of the value of human life and the quality of mercy that had a place in his soul.

Lincoln's Enemies.

We are not so far away from the living Lincoln that we can forget that he had his enemies. No great leader, faithful to his principles, can be without them.

The Civil war period naturally created great bitterness. We cannot forget that men and women, even in the North, stood in their open doorways on the morning after the war president was shot, called to their neighbors and rejoiced that he was assassinated. It is a pitiful thing to recall.

But before we marvel at this exhibition of insane bitterness it is well to remember the tragic event at Calvary.

The American Union was preserved, and the man who gave his life to that accomplishment lives in the hearts of all men who are fit to be called Americans.

Abraham Lincoln had no malice in his heart for those who disagreed with him. Here again we could emulate him to the everlasting good of the nation and the world.

WEEKS WOULD REJECT FORD'S SHOALS OFFER

Secretary of War Is Not Convinced That Sale Would Cut Price of Fertilizer to Farmers.

Secretary of War Weeks does not believe congress should accept Henry Ford's bid for Muscle Shoals in its present form.

The secretary of war was on the witness stand at the hearing conducted by the house military affairs committee and, while he endeavored to maintain a neutral attitude on the Ford offer, he was driven by questions asked him by members of the committee to declare that he believed the Ford offer in its present form should be rejected. He declared that he did not believe modification of the proposal by congress would necessarily mean that Ford would refuse to dicker longer.

"If I thought Ford's offer would guarantee a reduction in the price of fertilizer to the American farmers I would vote for acceptance of his offer if I were a member of congress," Secretary Weeks declared. "I am not convinced that he will be able to do this. Neither am I convinced that the Ford proposal provides the only advantageous means of disposing of the Muscle Shoals property."

Weeks Gives Analysis.

Secretary Weeks during his testimony endeavored to confine himself to an analysis of the Ford proposition. It was evidently his desire to explain the Ford bid fully and permit congress to determine the question of acceptance or rejection. His analysis, however, was largely a disputation of claims made by supporters of the Ford proposal. He declared he believed Ford was groping in the dark as to what the results of his Muscle Shoals enterprise would be and that the Detroit motor king has told him that if fertilizer could not be made profitably at Muscle Shoals, he (Ford) would discontinue its manufacture.

The Ford bid, Weeks declared, did not provide a guaranty in the way of a bond or other security binding Ford to continue the manufacture of fertilizer if he did not desire to do so. Misapprehension in this regard, the secretary of war declared, was responsible for the popular impression that the leasing of Muscle Shoals to Ford would guarantee the farmers of the country with a cheap supply of fertilizer.

Secretary Weeks, during his long examination, revealed the following salient facts with reference to the Ford offer.

Ford offers to buy outright from the government for $5,000,000 real estate, plants and mechanical equipment which cost $87,000,000 and is estimated by army engineers to be worth $8,812,000 as scrap.

Must Spend Millions.

The government must appropriate from 22 to 25 millions to complete Dam No. 2 and from 18 to 25 millions to construct Dam No. 3, which has never been started, before Ford will lease these two waterpower sites. More than $17,000,000 has been spent on dam No. 2, but Ford will not reimburse the government for this amount. He will repay in 100 years the additional money spent on this dam to complete it and the amount necessary to build dam No. 3. Ford agrees also to pay the government four per cent interest on the money advanced by the government for this purpose. This is estimated, as stated, at from 40 to 50 millions.

The physical property which Ford wants to buy outright for $5,000,000 cost $87,000,000 and the money spent on dam No. 2 is $17,000,000. These sums, with maintenance costs, have raised the total government investment at Muscle Shoals to $106,000,000. This would all pass to Ford for $5,000,000.

After writing off this $106,000,000 investment at $5,000,000 the government would have to spend from 40 to 50 millions more to complete the dams, but this sum will be repaid in 100 years, with interest at four per cent.

With the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals operated at full capacity it is capable of producing only 200,000 pounds of fertilizer annually. Each year between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 pounds of fertilizer are used in this country. The Ford output therefore would be only between one-thirty-fifth and one-fortieth of the country's needs and would not be sufficient to have an appreciable effect upon prices.

No Forfeit Posted.

While the Ford offer declares that Ford will produce fertilizer in commercial quantities at a profit not to exceed eight per cent, there is no provision for the posting of a forfeit for failure to carry out this agreement. Neither does Ford agree to form a company with any kind of fixed capital for the operation of the Muscle Shoals property. Secretary Weeks says that as the bid is drawn the only recourse for the government in the event Ford should not carry out his agreement would be the institution of a suit for damages and that successful prosecution of such a suit would be difficult.

The Muscle Shoals property is not costing the government $700,000 for maintenance as had been stated. Secretary Weeks said enough power is being sold at the present time to practically allow the government to break even.

A lease for 100 years is too long in Secretary Weeks' estimation. He said a 50-year lease would be long enough for the government to place a valuable waterpower site in private hands.

"Laddie Boy" Would Rather Be a Dog Than a Politician, He Says in Letter

A dog's view of life in the White House is given in a letter ostensibly written by "Laddie Boy," President Harding's Airedale terrier, to "Tiger," a stage dog, which appears in the current issue of the National Magazine. The President sent the letter, which was in reply to one from "Tiger," to Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of the magazine.

"Laddie Boy has made reply," President Harding wrote, "and I am sending you a copy herewith for your information, since you were the bearer of Tiger's message."

After telling of "a thrill that wagged my stub tail violently when I read of the part you are playing, giving to the public a demonstration of the fidelity which characterizes our lives," "Ladiie's Boy's" letter says:

"Every dog plays his part well when he is merely his natural self, but unhappily many a dog is more or less spoiled by his environment and associations. I imagine I am spoiled some myself. So many people express a wish to see me and I shake hands with so many callers at the executive mansion that I fear there are some people who will suspect me of political inclinations—from what I see of politics I am sure I have no such aspirations.

Longs for Good Old Days.

"Of course it is exceedingly interesting and worth while to be in the center of so many activities of great importance, but there is an air of earnestness and responsibility about it which I can see in my chief that that I often long for the good old days back home.

"Sometimes the chief acts as though he would like to sit down when he and I can be alone, and I can look at him with sympathetic eyes and he fixes his gaze on me in a grateful sort of way, as much as to say, 'Well, Laddie Boy, you and I are real friends, and we will never cheat each other.'

"When the chief looks at me this way, I know that he feels that I will never find fault with him, no matter what he does, and that I will never be ungrateful nor unfaithful.

"I realize that a dog's life is limited in years, but it is after all, a wonderful life to live. I can believe we leave our impress on our human associates, I suppose, because of my temporary assignment to the White House, you attribute to me greater knowledge than I can really claim to possess. I am only 18 months old and I do not know many other dogs. I have heard the chief talk about some of his dog friends, and I know that he chooses to be known as the friend of good dogs.

"Say! talk about fellowship—me for the company of a small boy who has been taught never to be cruel to animals. That's the association for play that strengthens the heart and brightens the spirits. Still, there are a lot of grown-ups whom it is most agreeable to associate with.

Gets Cold Shoulder.

"When I came to the White House the mistress gave me a rather cold shoulder. I found out afterward it was because she did not want to become attached to me and be excessively grieved in case our association had to be severed. Since then she has 'fallen' for me to beat the band. She lets me come to the private dining room now and then, and I can coax morsels from the table a whole lot more effectively than a lot of office-seekers can appeal for jobs. But I mustn't talk about these things, for fear I will be giving away some of the White House secrets.

"I have no doubt you will do a lot of good. If you can only have the realization that you are helping to establish a more kindly consideration of the animal life of which we are a part and you can impress your audiences with the beauty of the friendship of dogs for human associates who treat them becomingly, and instill in human lives some of the honesty and fidelity which characterizes the lives we dogs live, you will find a compensation in the good you have done which will surpass any other experience in your life."

The letter says there is no cat to play with at the White House and adds:

"I do not think I am sorry thereat. There isn't much fun in pursuing and making war on some other quadruped as some of our forbears seem to think. It is really fine to dwell in tranquillity."

"Laddie Boy" signs himself, "Yours, with a cordial wag, a friendly sniff and a joyous greeting."

MAY RESTRICT WIRELESS' USE

Hoover Asked by President to Have Experts Confer on Problems.

Secretary Hoover has been asked by President Harding to call a conference of army, navy and commercial experts on wireless telephony to conduct an investigation looking towards restriction of the use of wireless telephony.

The subject was discussed at length in a recent cabinet session at which the President was told that the use of wireless telephony had suddenly become important. The President was told that through the broadcasting of news, advertising, music, concerts and other reports there had arisen the danger of interruption to the use of the wireless telephone for purpose of national defense and commercial purposes.

The proposed conference will report, after its investigation to the cabinet, from which will emanate suggestions for enactment of legislation to control the situation.

During the discussions it was suggested that just as agreements have been made with foreign governments on regulation of wave lengths in wireless telegraphy, so legislation might be enacted to control the use of wireless telephony by wave lengths.

Moscow Loans Bring 100 Per Cent a Month

One hundred per cent a month is the average interest charged in Moscow, which has become a money-lender's paradise.

Notwithstanding the 7,000,000,000 or more rubles printed in the past four years, there is enough money in circulation to accommodate the demands of business and speculation. Virtually everybody lives by speculation and thousands clamor daily for loans of from 30,000,000 to 200,000,000 rubles each.

The interest rate does not look so high to a man who can triple his money by the simple expedient of journeying to distant points like Kiev or Tashkent, where food is cheap, and bringing back a few hundred pounds of flour, honey or potatoes.

Snowball Causes Tragedy

A snowball in Montreal knocked of, Thomas Melville's hat. He knocked 10-year-old Henry Dubiac down. The Dubiac boy's father whipped Melville, inflicting injuries from which he died.

Street Car Conquers Age

Jockis Nazarine, 107 years old, is dead in Los Angeles from shock and senility. He was struck by a street car recently.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhœa; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Toledo, Ohio.

FIGHTING CHANCE FOR U. S. MARINE

Harding Wants American Merchantmen on Basis With British Ships.

In the face of growing foreign opposition, President Harding is going to press congress for early action on some form of subsidy which will guarantee to the American merchant marine a fighting chance with its overseas competitors who have been bolstered up by government aid for years.

Details of the plan which President Harding eventually will propose will be worked out as the time goes on, but they will be based on the recommendations of Chairman Lasker, of the shipping board, and whose ideas, in turn, are founded on the advice of experts who have studied the question thoroughly.

The primary object in view is to put American shipping on an equal plane with that of Great Britain, our principal maritime competitor.

In general, the main features of the subsidy are understood to be:

First: That the profits of the operator will be limited by law.

Second: Government aid will be of an indirect character, except where a reasonable profit is not possible and where it is desirable to maintain the flag regardless of lowered profit.

Customs Help Considered.

Third: The necessary aid will extend to the operators and to the personnel on the ships, the first being accomplished by means of allotting a share of the customs levied on the goods brought over and the second by making the crews a part of the naval reserve and thus giving them increased pay.

This latter proposal is of considerable importance in the scheme, as American ships' crews are among the highest paid and best cared for afloat, it is said. For this reason their maintenance forms a heavy item in the expenses of the ship operator. If part of this burden can be lifted by increased pay from other than the operator himself it will greatly assist the entire program, it is stated.

Preceding the formulation af this framework a full report was made by a special committee. In this report the following outstanding recommendations were picked as material on which to draft future policies:

1. The sale of the remaining fleet as soon as possible, at reasonable figures.

Tax Relief.

2. Establishment of a loan fund, under administration of the shipping board, similar to the revolving fund for the railroads and for general similar purposes.

3. Income and other tax relief.

4. A government-created non-profit-making insurance corporation providing insurance for vessels at cost.

5. Assurance of at least 50 per cent of incoming immigration.

A number of other detailed recommendations covering technicalities of a vital nature to shipping were made and discussed fully.

In addition to this report, Chairman Lasker has informed congress that without some form of government support the American merchant marine cannot successfully wage a fight for its life against old established foreign competitors. These competitors are "old in the business" and have ways that can cut up the average American fine, handicapped as it is in almost any commercial struggle.

RUSSIANS GETTING TIRED OF SINGING SOCIALIST SONG

The "Internationale" is fast becoming a lost song in Russia. Nobody wants to sing it. It is never heard in the the streets of Moscow, or in the towns of the provinces. When it is played by order in public gatherings, the crowds and audiences refuse to join in the singing.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Ratification of the arms conference treaties and passage of the tariff, soldiers' bonus, farm credit and merchant marine bills with adjournment of congress about June 1, was understood to have been agreed upon by President Harding and members of the senate and house committees as the executive goal for the present session.

The President has sent to the senate the nominations of Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri, now assistant secretary of state, to be minister to Portugal; Roy T. Davis of Missouri, to be minister to Costa Rica, and Rev. Joseph M. Denning of Marion to be consul general at Tangiers.

"I hope Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals is proven, after close investigation, to be fair to the government. If it is I shall vote for its acceptance regardless of previous political differences with Mr. Ford."

This statement was made by Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, whose political battles with Henry Ford are fairly recent history.

Senator Newberry declares that he has given the Ford offer only cursory examination, but he frankly says that, on its face, the bid of the Detroit motor car manufacturer seems to warrant most careful consideration.

A tentative estimate of $350,000,000 yearly as the amount of special taxes that must be levied to finance the cash feature of the proposed soldier bonus legislation, was made at an executive session of majority members of the house ways and means committee.

Committeemen said it was not the intention to rely upon any part either of the interest or principle of the British or other foreign debts in connection with the bonus. They said that something around $250,000,000 a year would take care of the cash payments to be made over the two and one-half years' period beginning Jan. 1, 1923.

Passage by the senate of the house co-operative marketing bill by a vote of 58 to 1 was viewed by many as the most sweeping victory yet attained by the farm bloc. Before passing the house measure which relieved the farmers' co-operative association from the application of the law prohibiting trusts or unfair business practices and places authority to determine when such acts have been committed with the secretary of agriculture, the senate rejected by a vote of 54 to 1 the bills presented by its own judiciary committee which would have held the associations amenable to present laws.

The single opposition vote on the bill in the senate was cast by Senator Gerry, Democrat, Rhode Island. The votes of two other senators, Brandagee, Republican, Connecticut, and King, Democrat, Utah, who were paired against the bill, were withheld. The measure now goes to conference for adjustment of differences with the house.

LUSITANIA LOSS WAS PREDICTED

Writer Says Editor of The Fatherland Told Him of Plan.

James P. Keating, magazine writer, recently asserted that George Sylvester Viereck, former editor of the Fatherland, had predicted the sinking of the Lusitania four days before it happened.

Keating made this assertion in testifying for the Chicago Tribune in the $500,000 libel suit brought against the newspaper by William Hale Thompson, mayor of the Illinois city, in connection with charges of pro-Germanism made against him.

Keating, who was employed as an assistant to Dr. William Bayard Hale in the German information bureau in New York, said those in charge of the bureau considered the sinking "impolitic," adding:

"I knew the Lusitania would be sunk on the Tuesday preceding the Friday when the sinking actually occurred. I learned of it in the course of conversation with Viereck at luncheon in the Holland House that day. He said the people who had sailed on the Lusitania were very foolish as she would certainly be sunk Thursday or Friday."

Activities attributed to Dr. Hale were described by Keating, who said Viereck told him his chief had been hired by the bureau "because he had the kitchen entrance to the White House," and could be used to reach President Wilson's private ear.

Keating said Dr. Hale seldom visited the bureau, doing most of his work in his apartment on Riverside drive. When he did go to the office, the witness said he always used the freight elevator.

Keating said pamphlets put out by the bureau, although written by Dr. Hale, frequently were signed with the names of "convenient organizations."

Among such papers, he said, was "Thou Shalt Not Kill," supposed to be from "Quaker sources." Dr. Hale said he thought he was a very good Quaker, added Keating.

URGES OHIOANS TO FIGHT WETS

Anti-Saloon League Head Wants Citizens to Enforce Law.

James A. White, superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league, has called upon citizens of the state to help put down liquor law violation.

Here's the way, he said in his annual report to trustees of the league, meeting in advance of the state dry law enforcement convention, citizens can aid in law enforcement:

"Join the local enforcement committee under the Anti-Saloon league in your community.

"Help create public sentiment for law and order.

"Become acquainted with the officers of the law.

"Give information to officers as to violations; (1) local, (2) state, (3) federal.

"Urge members of congress, state legislatures and municipal legislatures and municipal legislative bodies to prevent the weakening of present laws, or ordinances, and strengthen them where needed.

"Visit courts where important cases are pending to offset the influence of wets.

"Give information to the press about prohibition and its enforcement.

"Give information to owners of buildings concerning law violations therein.

"Answer articles from wets.

"Urge pastors to speak for law enforcement.

"Keep on friendly terms with officers as far as possible.

"Encourage discussion of issue of law enforcement in young people's societies, schools, etc.

"Inform citizenship and welfare committees in clubs about law enforcement.

"Speak your convictions courageously, but never in anger, for law and order wherever law enforcement is condemned in your presence."

Find House of Death

When the Spanish troops captured Monte Areuit from the Moors they found on the wall of a ruined house this inscription: "Spaniards avenge us. Twenty men, eight women and six children are locked up here to die of hunger and thirst."

COAL SHORTAGE NOT IMMINENT

Report Says Fuel Supply Is Not Endangered by Proposed Strike.

Figures prepared by the bureau of the census and the United States geological survey show that should the threatened strike of coal miners be called, the country would be in no immediate danger of a serious fuel shortage.

On Jan. 1 it is estimated that the total stock of soft coal in the hands of consumers was 47,000,000 tons. This was 1,000,000 tons less than Nov. 1. While much above the low mark of June 1, 1920, it was still 16,000,000 tons or 25 per cent below the maximum of 63,000,000 tons reached on the day of the Armistice. At the rate of consumption prevailing during December, the reserve was sufficient to last 41 days, if evenly divided. Were business conditions better, the present stocks would not last more than 32 days, if evenly divided. But the stocks are never evenly divided. In every community there are consumers who store virtually no coal. Therefore, as experience has shown, symptoms of a shortage develop in a very few days, if the delivery of coal is interrupted by strikes, severe weather or other causes. On Feb. 7, the trend of production was upward and coal was being added to storage. In the last week of January, 9,626,000 tons of soft coal were produced and not more than 9,000,000 tons were consumed and exported.

Retail coal yards have enough soft coal to last 33 days and enough anthracite for 44 days, says the report. The retailers' stocks of anthracite were smaller than last November but larger than at any time during 1919 or 1920. It is the opinion of the trade that the quantity of hard coal in the possession of householders is below normal.

A BABY whose organs function regularly is a laughing, happy baby. When baby cries and is fretful look for constipation. It is generally the forerunner of nervousness, feverishness, headaches, colds and many other distressing ailments. Give half a teaspoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and the baby will quickly get well. A dose costs less than a cent.

DR. CALDWELL'S

SYRUP PEPSIN

THE FAMILY LAXATIVE

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the largest selling liquid laxative in the world, used by mothers for 30 years. It is a combination of Egyptian Senna and other simple laxative herbs with pepsin, the safest remedy you can give a baby.

HALF-OUNCE BOTTLE FREE

Few escape constipation, so even if you do not require a laxative at this moment let me send you a Half-ounce Trial Bottle of my Syrup Pepsin FREE OF CHARGE so that you will have it handy when needed. Simply send your name and address to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Write me today.

DROPSY Treated One Week FREE

Short breathing relieved in a few hours, swelling reduced in a few days, regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, purifies the blood, strengthens the entire system. Write for Free Trial Treatment, Cullun Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-B, Atlanta Ga.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.

35 cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

CONSTRUCTION work on 14 capital ships has been ordered suspended by Secretary Denby by direction of President Harding. The step was taken in anticipation of the ratification of the naval limitation treaty which resulted from the Washington conference and under which only three of the vessels involved will be completed as war craft.

A call for a "conference of progressives" to be held in Chicago Feb. 20 has been sent out over the signatures of the heads of six railway employes' unions who acted as a committee representing, they said, 16 organizations.

The "Flagstaff" penholder used by Secretary Hughes in signing the five treaties of the arms conference will be preserved to posterity in the custody of the Daughters of the American Revolution, probably in memorial continental hall where the treaties were signed.

Pope Pius XI, elected successor to the late Pope Benedict, was crowned on Feb. 12.

A $100,000 damage suit alleging seduction, filed by Miss Frances G. Birkhead against Lee N. Russell, governor of Mississippi, in the U. S. district court in Jackson, Miss., was declared by prominent officials to presage one of the bitterest and most sensational legal and political fights in the history of the state.

The British treasury has informed President Harding it is considering the calling of an allied conference to discuss war debt refunding.

Passage of a deep waterways bill by the present congress and the breaking of ground by 1923 are the main points of a program adopted by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association at a meeting of the council of 18 states in Chicago.

Germany's railway strike has been called off. The strikers' committee has notified Chancellor Wirth that the men will resume work on the government's assurance that it would refrain from reprisals in the nature of wholesale discharges.

Mrs. Edward Flynn of Tiffin, Ohio, has been appointed moving picture censor of the state of Ohio.

PRESIDENT HARDING has sent to the senate the nominations of those whom he has chosen to represent the United States at the capitals of Germany, Austria and Hungary. Alanson B. Houghton was named as ambassador to Germany, Albert Henry Washburn to be minister to Austria and Theodore Brentano to be minister to Hungary.

Increased wages, a shorter workday and other changes in working conditions for soft coal miners throughout the country will be considered by the wage scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America.

President Harding has issued notice to Attorney General Daugherty that there will be "no pardons for prohibition violators." The executive ultimatum came to light in connection with the case of Joseph Rose of Cleveland, the first Ohioan convicted of violating the Volstead act.

Memories of the stirring days of the Sixties will be revived March 9 when dignitaries of two nations gather in New York with technical and civic societies to honor Captain John Ericsson and his partner, Cornelius H. Delamater, on the 60th anniversary of the battle between the first armored battleships—Monitor and Merrimac.

Former transport Northern Pacific, which last claimed headlines in 1919 when she crashed onto a sandbar off Fire Island with 3,000 American soldiers she was bringing back from France, has been destroyed by fire 40 miles off Cape May, N. J.

Dust storms which in some localities were so severe as to obscure the sun were reported from many parts of Kansas recently.

A bill to prohibit race track gambling was killed in the Kentucky senate when that body voted 26 to 10 to sustain the unfavorable report submitted by the judiciary committee.

Administration officials are undecided as yet as to suggestions that a veteran battleship of the fleet to be scrapped under the naval limitation treaty be sunk at sea with full military honors to symbolize ratification of the pact.

REPLY of the allied reparations commission to the recent German indemnity note is understood to have set forth the assertion that Germany's financial adjustment methods are not satisfactory to the allies. The keynote of the Berlin note was that Germany desires a "breathing spell" in the payment of reparations.

Application for a receivership for the Columbia Graphaphone Mfg. Co., a Delaware corporation, has been made in the U. S. district court. Insolvency is charged.

"I have not resigned. I have not been asked to resign, and I have no indication of resigning," said Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, in response to a published story that he was about to get out of the cabinet because of dissatisfaction with administration policies.

In a note addressed to the United States and France's allies in the late war, Premier Poincare declares flatly that France will be unable to send delegates to the proposed Genoa economic conference if any of the invited governments let it be understood they do not accept entirely the conditions arranged by the supreme council precluding any discussion of existing peace treaties.

International head of the Machinists' union has declared his intention of carrying to the White House his protest against the "unethical action" of the navy department in peremptorily dismissing 20 per cent of the personnel of the navy yards.

A real test of Americanism in the open flouting of the prohibition laws is seen by Judge Goff, first assistant attorney general of the United States.

Archbishop Nathan Soederblom, head of the state church of Sweden and spiritual adviser of King Gustave and his family, plans to visit this country next Summer or Fall to make a series of addresses for the promotion of international friendship.

Several persons were killed and 25 or more injured in a fire in Richmond, Va., which destroyed the Lexington hotel and several adjoining buildings with a loss estimated at $150,000.

You Needn't Tell the Secret

Restore your graying hair with Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer and no one will ever know. No streaks, no

your hair. Enclose a lock and be convinced by wonderful results. Regular sized bottle at druggist or by mail.

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Please send me your regular size bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Restorer. The natural color of my hair is black ... jet black ... dark brown ... medium brown ... light brown ... auburn ... gray ... blonde ...
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Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes" — no other kind — then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade or run.

HEAVY MEAT EATERS HAVE SLOW KIDNEYS

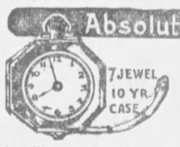
Eat less meat if you feel Backachy or have Bladder trouble.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

Absolutely FREE



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Ford Given Away

WITH COMPLETE GARAGE—EASY TO WIN

See the figures in squares below. Add 1, 3 to 2, 6 to 3, etc. Four words are there. What are they? 5000 Ford votes for correct answer.

7	5	20	1	6	15	18	4	6	18	5	8

New Ford Car and Garage both Given Free. Cash for all who try. Easy to win. Send no money. Manager Wilson, 25 E. Lake St., Dept. 21 Chicago, Ill.

Easy Now to Kill Every Rat and Mouse

Startling New Discovery Gets Rid of Every One—Not a Poison.

Absolute freedom from rats and mice is now assured everywhere by more trapping and poisoning just a few. Clean out the whole bunch—old, young, big and little. Rats do millions of dollars' worth of damage, carry cholera, plague, kill chickens, destroy grain, damage buildings, merchandise and carry disease into every home.

Chemists, after working for years in the laboratory of Chas. M. Hick, a chemist, discovered this wonderful new rat killing virus called HICK'S RAT KILLER. It kills every rat or mouse on your place. Most wonderful of all it does not stink, nothing but rats, mice, gophers and other vermin. It is harmless to children, dogs, poultry and all kinds of stock. It will spread anywhere and will kill only rats and mice. One rat or mouse infects the place and soon the whole colony is wiped out. There is no smell or odor, for rats die outside for water and die away from the building.

A Trial Costs You Nothing

So confident is Mr. Hick that Hick's Rat Killer will kill every rat or mouse on the place that he is making a special introductory offer of three regular full strength $1.00 bottles for the price of two. Use one yourself according to the simple directions on the bottle, and send the other two to your neighbors at $1.00 each, thereby getting your own free, and in addition making a dollar profit. Mr. Hick will gladly show you how you can make more money in a few hours selling your friends about it. You may see this article out now for this offer may not appear again.

Send no money; just your name and address and deposit with the postman $1.00 plus postage when the three bottles arrive. It costs you nothing if it does not do the work as Mr. Hick positively guarantees to refund your money any time after 30 days if you are not satisfied. Write to

CHAS. M. HICK & CO., Dept. 1018 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

A MAN FOR THE AGES

By Irving Bachelier

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Continued From Last Week.

A table stood in the middle of the room set for two. On its cover of spotless white linen were plates and cups and saucers and a big platter of roasted prairie chickens and a great frosted cake and preserves and jellies and potato salad and a pie and a bottle of currant wine. A clock was ticking on the shelf. There were live embers in the fireplace and wood in the box, and venison hanging in the chimney.

The young soldier looked about him and smiled.

"This is wonderful!" he exclaimed. "To whom are we indebted?"

"You don't think I'd bring you out here on the plains and marry you and not treat you well." Bim laughed. "I warned you that you'd have to take what came and that the hospitality would be simple."

"It's a noble and benevolent conspiracy that has turned this cabin into a Paradise and brought all this happiness upon me," he said as he kissed her. "I thought it strange that Mr. Nuckles should be on hand at the right moment."

"The creek was harder to manage," she answered with a smile. "I told my messenger to see that the gate of the reservoir was opened at four o'clock. So, you see, you had to marry, or swim. Now I've made a clean breast of it. I felt sure something would happen before you got back from Milwaukee. I was plum superstitious about it."

The young man shook with laughter and said: "You are the new woman born of the democracy of the West."

"I began to fear that I should be an old woman before I got to be Mrs. Needles."

"Whose house is this?" he asked in a moment.

"It is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lukins. Their land near Chicago is now used for a cattle yard and slaughter-house and is paying them a good income. They moved here some time ago. He looks after the reservoir. Mrs. Lukins is a famous cook as you will see. We can stay here as long as we want to. We shall find everything we need in the well, the chimney, the pantry and the cellar. And here is the wedding supper all ready for us and I as hungry as a bear."

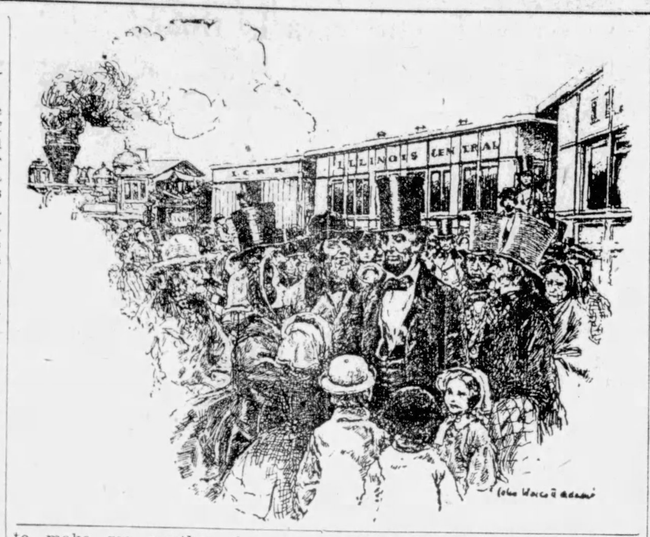
"In the words of Mrs. Lukins 'it is very copasetic,' and I begin to feel that I have made some progress in the study of Bim Kelso. Come, let's have our supper."

"Not until you have broiled a piece of venison. It will take a lot of food to satisfy me. I'll get the cream and butter out of the well and make a pot of coffee. Hurry up, Harry. I'm starving."

Darkness fell upon the busy lovers and soon the firelight and the glow of many candles filled the homely cabin with flickering shadows and a soft beautiful color.

"Supper is ready," she said, when the venison steak had been deposited on the platter.

"Bim, I love you not as most men love," he said as they stood a moment by the side of the table. "From the bottom of my heart I do respect you for your honor and good faith and when I think of that and of all you have suffered for my sake I bow my head and ask God



to make me worthy of such a helper."

They sat down to this unusual wedding feast and as we leave them the windows of the little cabin fling their light far out upon the level plain; we hear the sound of merry laughter and of the tall grasses rustling and reeling joyously in the breeze. The moon in mid-heaven and the innumerable host around it seem to know what is passing on the edge of the Grand Prairie and to be well pleased. Surely there is nothing that finds a quicker echo in the great heart of the world than human happiness!

CHAPTER XXV.

Being a Brief Memoir by the Honorable and Venerable Man Known in These Pages as Josiah Traylor, Who Saw the Great Procession of Events Between Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson and Especially the Making and the End of Lincoln.

Now, as I have done often sitting in the chimney corner at the day's end, I look back at my youth and manhood and tell, with one eye upon the clock, of those years of fulfillment in the progress of our beloved pilgrim. There are four and twenty of them that I shall try to review in as many minutes. At this distance I see only the high places—one looming above another like steps in a stairway.

The years of building and sentiment ended on the fourth of November, 1842, when he and Mary Todd were joined in marriage. Now, like one having taken note of the storm clouds, he strengthens the structure.

Mary tried to teach him fine manners. It was a difficult undertaking. Often, as might have been expected, she lost her patience. Mary was an excellent girl, but rather kindlesome and pragmatic. Like most of the prairie folk, for instance, Abe Lincoln had been accustomed to reach for the butter with his own knife, and to find rest in attitudes extremely indolent and unbecoming. He enjoyed sprawling on the floor in his shirt sleeves and slippers with a pillow under his head and a book in his hand. He had a liking for ample accommodation not fully satisfied by a bed or a lounge. Mary undertook to turn him into new ways and naturally there was irritation in the house, but I think they got along very well together for all that. Mary grew fond of him and proud of his great talents and was a devoted wife. For years she did the work of the house and bore him children. He milked the cow and took care of the horse when he was at home.

Annabel and I, having just been married, went with him to Washington on our wedding tour in 1847. He was taking his seat in Congress that year. We were with him there when he met Webster. Lincoln was deeply impressed by the quiet dignity of the great man. We went together to hear Emerson lecture. It was a motely audience—business men, fashionable ladies and gentlemen, statesmen, politicians, women with their knitting and lion-hunters. The tall, awkward orator ascended the platform, took off his top-coat and drew a manuscript from his pocket. He had a narrow, sloping forehead, a prominent nose, gray eyes and a skin of singular transparency. His voice was rich and mellow but not strong. Lincoln listened with rapt attention to his talk about Democracy. It was a memorable night. He spoke of it often. Such contact with the great spirits of that time, of which he studiously availed himself in Washington, was of great value to the statesman from Illinois. His experiences on the floor were in no way important to him, but since 1914 I have thought often of what he said there, regarding Polk's invasion of Mexico, unauthorized by Congress as it was:

"The Provision of the Constitution giving the war-making power to Congress was dictated, as I understand it, by the following reasons: kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally that the good of the people was the object. This our convention understood to be the most oppressive of all kingly oppressions and they proposed to so frame the constitution that no man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us."

The next year he stumped Massachusetts for "Zach" Taylor and heard Governor Seward deliver his remarkable speech on Slavery which contained this striking utterance:

"Congress has no power to inhibit any duty commanded by God on Mount Sinai or by His Son on the Mount of Olives."

On his return home Lincoln confesed that we had soon to deal with that question.

I was in his office when Herndon said:

"I tell you that slavery must be rooted out."

"What makes you think so?" Mr. Lincoln asked.

"I feel it in my bones," was Herndon's answer.

After that he used to speak with respect of "Bill Herndon's bone philosophy."

His term in Congress having ended, he came back to the law in partnership with William H. Herndon—a man of character and sound judgment. Those days Lincoln wore black trousers, coat and stock, a waistcoat of satin and a Wellington high hat. He was wont to carry his papers in his hat. Mary had wrought a great change in his external appearance.

They used to call him " a dead square lawyer." I remember that once Herndon had drawn up a fictitious plea founded on a shrewd assumption. Lincoln carefully examined the papers.

"Is it founded on fact?" he asked.

"No," Herndon answered.

Lincoln scratched his head thoughtfully and asked:

"Billy, hadn't we better withdraw that plea? You know its a sham and generally that's another name for a lie. Don't let it go on record. The cursed thing may come staring us in the face long after this suit has been forgotten."

On the whole he was not so communicative as he had been in his young manhood. He suffered days of depression when he said little. Often, in good company, he seemed to be thinking of things in no way connected with the talk. Many called him a rather "shut-mouthed man."

Herndon used to say that the only thing that he had against Lincoln was his habit of coming in mornings and sprawling on the lounge and reading aloud from the newspaper.

The people of the town loved him. One day as we were walking along the street together we came upon a girl dressed up and crying in front of her father's door.

"What's the matter?" Lincoln asked.

"I want to take the train and the wagon hasn't come for my trunk," said she.

Lincoln went in and got the trunk and carried it to the station on his back, with people laughing and throwing jokes at him as he strode along. When I think of him his chivalry and kindness comes first to mind.

He read much, but his days of book study were nearly ended. His learning was now got mostly in the school of experience. Herndon says, and I think it is true, that he never read to the end of a law book those days. The study of authorities was left to the junior partner. His reading was mostly outside the law. His knowledge of science was derived from Chamber's Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.

He was still afraid of the Abolition Movement in 1852 and left town to avoid a convention of its adherents. He thought the effort to resist by force the laws of Kansas was criminal and wouldn't hurt the cause of freedom: "Let us have peace and revolutionize through the ballot box," he urged.

In 1854 a little quarrel in New York began to weave the thread of destiny. Seward, Weed and Greeley had wielded decisive power in the party councils of that state. Seward was a high headed, popular idol. His plans and his triumphant progress absorbed his thought. Weed was dazzled by the splendor of this great star. Neither gave a thought to their able colleague—a poor man struggling to build up a great newspaper. An office, with fair pay, would have been a help to him those days. But he got no recognition of his needs and talents and services. Suddenly he wrote a letter to Weed in which he said:

"The firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley is hereby dissolved by the resignation of its junior member."

When Greeley had grown in power and wisdom until his name was known and honored from ocean to ocean, they tried to make peace with him, but in vain.

Then suddenly a new party and a new Lincoln were born on the same day in 1856 at a great meeting in Bloomington, Illinois. There his soul was to come into its stateliest mansion out of its lower vaulted past. For him the fulness of time had arrived. He was prepared for it. His intellect had also reached the fulness of its power. Now his great right hand was ready for the thunderbolts which his spirit had been slowly forging. God called him in the voices of the crowd. He was quick to answer. He went up the steps to the platform. I saw, as he came forward, that he had taken the cross upon him. Oh, it was a memorable thing to see the smothered flame of his spirit leaping into his face. His hands were on his hips. He seemed to grow taller as he advanced. The look of him reminds me now of what the famous bronze builder in Paris said of the deathmask, that it was the most beautiful head and face he had ever seen. What shall I say of his words save that it semed to me that the voice of God was in them? I never saw an audience so taken up and swept away. The reporters forgot to report. It is a lost speech. There is no record of it. I suppose it was scribbled with a pencil on scraps of paper and on the backs of envelopes at sundry times, agreeably with his habit, and committed to memory. So this great speech, called by some the noblest effort of his life, was never printed. I remember one sentence relating to the Nebraska bill:

"Let us use ballots, not bullets, against the weapons of violence, which are those of kingcraft. Their fruits are the dying bed of the fearless Sumner, the ruins of the Free State Hotel, the smoking timbers of the Herald of Freedom, the Governor of Kansas chained to a stake like a horsethief."

In June, 1858, he took the longest step of all. The Republican State Convention had endorsed him for the United States Senate. It was then that he wrote on envelopes and scraps of paper at odd moments, when his mind was off duty, the speech beginning:

"A house divided against itself must fall. Our Government cannot long endure part slave and part free."

I was among the dozen friends to whom he read that speech in the State House library. One said of those first sentences: "It is a fool utterance." Another: "It is ahead of its time." Another declared that it would drive away the Democrats who had lately joined the party. Herndon and I were the only ones who approved it.

Lincoln had come to another fork in the road. For a moment I wondered which way he would go.

Immediately he rose and said with an emphasis that silenced opposition:

"Friends, this thing has been held back long enough. The time has come when these sentiments should be uttered, and if it is decreed that I shall go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked to the truth."

His conscience had prevailed. The speech was delivered. Douglas, the Democratic candidate, came on from Washington to answer it. That led to Lincoln's challenge to a joint debate. I was with him through that long campaign. Douglas was the more finished orator. Lincoln spoke as he split rails. His conscience was his beetle. It drove his arguments deep into the souls of his hearers. The great thing about him was his conscience. Unless his theme were big enought to give it play in noble words he could be as commonplace as any one. He was built for a tool of God in tremendous moral issues. He was awkward and diffident in beginning a speech. Often his hands were locked behind him. He gesticulated more with his head than his hands. He stood square-toed always. He never walked about on the platform. He scored his points with the long, bony, index finger of his right hand. Sometimes he would hang a hand on the lapel of his coat as if to rest it. Perspiration dripped from his face. His voice, high pitched at first, mellowed into a pleasant sound.

To Be Continued.

Mrs. Emma Vosburgh

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SUPERSTITIONS BIND NINETY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE HUMAN RACE

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Are you superstitious? Do you experience a strange thrill of apprehension when you spill salt, or when a black cat crosses your path, or when Friday, the 13th, comes around in the calendar? Do you carry a rabbit's foot in your pocket or wear a charm on your watch-fob? If so, you can console yourself with the thought that your secret weakness is shared by at least 95 percent of mankind, and probably more, including the greatest modern scientists and intellectuals. In fact, says the recent announcement of a prominent psychologist, there are only two kinds of people: Those who will admit they're superstitious, and those who won't.

Not long ago, a large New York department store, finding that a new line of Oriental jewelry had failed to make itself popular with the feminine public, changed its advertisements to read: "New lot of Chinese lucky pieces that will charm away ill fortune." As a result the next day, the aisles around the jewelry counter were blocked with a mob of enthusiastic shoppers, eager to obtain the magic baubles. Furthermore, the mob was not entirely feminine, but contained many men.

Other stores, witnessing the success of the "lucky line," have now taken it up, and in a single block on Fifth Avenue you can find half a dozen shops with conspicuous window-displays of "lucky charms."

The fact that superstition often has a strong hold upon men of high decree of education and intelligence was definitely proved some years ago by H. Addington Bruce, who conducted an investigation of the prevalence of superstition among the teaching staff of Harvard university. He himself was astonished by the results which showed, he says, that 73.4 percent of the faculty were either consciously or unconsciously under superstitious influence.

Bruce thinks that the influence of popular superstitions upon the educated adult mind may be explained largely by the fact that they are acquired in childhood—"that plastic period when the mind is most receptive and the critical faculty most in abeyance. The folk tales of the nursery and the kitchen," he says, "the superstitious sayings of the older members of the family circle make tremendous impression on the mind of the child.

He also points out that superstition has played an important part in the development of all religions and governments and quotes a British anthropologist, Dr. J. G. Frazer, who declared that, "the salutary principle of respect for government can be traced, in part, at all events, to the superstitious reverence with which primitive people always have regarded their chiefs, holding them in awe as persons possessed of supernatural powers. This attitude, still much in evidence among savage tribes, seems to have been shared by the ancestors of all Aryan peoples; while in England a lingering relic of it remained until as late as the eighteenth century in the notion that scrofula could be healed by a touch of the king's hand.

"Similarly, respect for property was vastly strengthened by that form of superstition known as 'taboo' by which the supernatural power supposed to reside in the person of the chieftain was transmitted to his movable property—his clothes, tools, weapons, ornaments, in fact, to everything he touched.

"Respect for human life was long promoted by the world-wide belief in the ability of the ghost of a murdered man to haunt his slayer."

Many of our most popular superstitions today have been traced to religious sources, as, for instance, the unlucky nature of Friday and the number 13. The dread of the number 13 is well-nigh universal. In Rome and Florence it is never used in numbering houses, nor on theater boxes nor in making lottery lists. In India the 13th year is feared like a plague. In Persia people carefully refrain from pronouncing the number, and in Turkey it is avoided as far as possible in conversation.

It is thought that 13 acquired its unfortunate reputation at the Lord's Supper when 13 men sat at table. Yet there is considerable evidence to show that the evil 13 existed long before the Christian era. It is generally accepted, however, that Friday is held unlucky because Christ was crucified on that day.

The history of superstition, indeed, presents some fascinating aspects, but it is not at all flattering to the race. It shows that in spite of all our railroads and motor cars and gas bombs and airplanes, we are emotionally just about as primitive as we were when the race was young.

NEWLY CHOSEN POPE HAS REPUTATION AS AUTHOR; PARENTS OF BOURGEOISE

Risen from the ranks of the common people to grace the throne of St. Peter as the wearer of the golden tiara, Cardinal Achille Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, stands out in striking contrast to his predecessor, Pope Benedict XV, born a nobleman.

A high dignitary of the Roman Catholic hierarchy attached to the papal legation in Washington recounted the events of Cardinal Ratti's life. Because of the delicate nature of ecclesiastical relations, the monsignor who told the story of the life of the new pontiff refuses to be quoted directly.

It may be said, however, that he is personally acquainted with the new pope, having labored with him for years in the Vatican library and having been in receipt of a letter from Cardinal Ratti within the last fortnight.

Born in 1857

Archille, Cardinal Ratti, was born in Desio, a Lombardy suburb of Milan, on March 31, 1857.

At a parish of Desio, the young priest won distinction for his piety and love of athletics. His parents were of the bourgeoise, and had never been rich, and yet were saved the ignominy of actual poverty. The modest priest of Desio, pre-destined to tower above his colleagues, of the cloth, attracted the attention of a Milanese prelate, who was astounded at the mental agility and writing ability of the then Father Ratti, of Desio. He was brought to Milan and educated on a higher plane in things ecclesiastical and seemed to sweep all things before him in his comet-like rise to fame. While still a priest of Milan he became the author of several notable works on ancient literature and mediaeval transcripts. His work on library classics won him the appointment of Prefect of Ambrosial literature at Milan.

An intellectual giant, whose cloak of modesty failed to hide from his superiors the scope of his intellect, Cardinal Ratti soon came to the attention of the Vatican. Pope Pius X ferreted the Milan priest out from a maze of mester librarians and appointed him Prefect of the Vatican library, one of the greatest libraries in the world.

Divided Time

The new prefect begged the Roman pontiff at the time of his appointment to permit him to spend alternate months at the Vatican library in order that he might spend the intervening months with his aged mother in Milan. The pope granted the request and was heard later in his life to remark that Cardinal Ratti did more remarkable work in his alternate months of library labor than his predecessors had done in continuous service.

As Vatican librarian, Cardinal Ratti, then a monsignor, added to his literary works and it was there that he won to himself the friendship of the papal family of cardinals. The new pontiff was beloved for his retiring disposition, sparkling wit, athletic prowess and the general affability of his nature.

The librarian then became famed throughout Europe as one of the continent's most famous mountain climbers. Often alone, and always without guides, Cardinal Ratti assailed the Alpine heights on many occasions and out-hiked and out-climbed his fellows.

As librarian of the Vatican, Cardinal Ratti had acquired added fame as a historian of no mean order. He was sought out by students of history and by archaeologists in acknowledgement of his vast storehouse of knowledge. J. P. Morgan, American financier, went to the Archbishop of Milan, when he desired the Vatican experts to work upon certain valuable Egyptian transcripts and a friendship between the two was struck.

Famed as Educator

As Archbishop of Milan, the pontiff became famous for his work as an educator, completing the work of his predecessor, Cardinal Ferrari as founder of the first Catholic university in Italy.

As Pope Pius XI Cardinal Ratti will reflect the life of Pope Pius X and has many of the characteristics of Pope Benedict XV. However, it was made no secret that Cardinal Ratti was not on the best of terms with Pope Benedict, partly due to the efforts of the Vatican to complete a rapprochement with the Quirinal. Cardinal Ratti, it is thought, will seek to effect a compromise with the Italian government, leaning toward the rapprochement but he has evidenced no desire to go to extremes to bring about reconciliation.

Gives Life for a Toy

Pursuing a toy balloon 8-year-old James Miles of Bath, Eng., fell into the River Avon and was drowned.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

A GINGHAM dress and sports shoes make one feel as though Winter were over. But it really is not over, here in the North. We still expect a blizzard or two before we are ready to wear such attire as Miss 1301 is wearing, but we do think it is a splendid idea to get the gingham now and prepare for the hot Summer months before they come.

The rubber band in the blouse worn by Miss 1263 is the solution of the problem of keeping the waist lines of blouse and shirt together. Pearl buttons perfectly round like tiny spheres add the finishing touches to the girlish blouse.

Unless a gown is made especially to accommodate a cape whether it be large or small, it won't be popular this Spring. Already these new gowns have come into their own and are spreading their influence over the entire country. "To be or not to be," was not the question—they just were. And now they are defying us all, so we are glad we liked them anyway.

The Parents' league could not object to the way our school girl, 1254, is dressed. And the best part of this style is that it is suitable for almost any age. Jersey is the most desirable material to use and collar and cuffs should be of heavy linen.

We wish tiny tot 1287 could appear before us in color because half the charm of children's clothes nowadays lies in the choice of a becoming shade. Pink is taboo, even light blue is no longer considered good taste for the tiny miss. Much more attractive are the pale greens, lavenders, yellows and buffs. Study your child's coloring and make a real little fairy of her.

If someone suggested dressing your adoroble daughter in calico would you be shocked? Not if you knew it would be as pretty as the rosebud section worn by bobbed curly locks, 1165. Don't overlook the tie for it is bewitching.

Mrs. 1258 gives the impression of being perfectly groomed. Her hair, her hands, the trimness of her gown all show care. The gown especially shows discriminating taste. Quite the latest eccentricity in wearing apparel is the beaded belt which puts one in mind of the days of Juliet. Who knows since Fashion is so fickle that we may be wearing chatelaine bags again for of course no matter how ridiculous, if they be in style we shall wear them. But modern times do protect us and instead of keys, watches, lockets and trinkets, we wear tassels of beads and feel well pleased with ourselves.

No. 1301—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1263—Girls' Guimpe—Cut in sizes 2 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅛ yards 36-inch material with 1¾ yards plaiting.

No. 1294—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1254—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards dark material, 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch lining.

No. 1287 — Child's Dress With Bloomers—Cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Size 4 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material with 4¼ yards binding.

No. 1165—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yards 32-inch plain material with ⅜ yard 32-inch figured material.

No. 1258—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 56 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch light material with 2⅜ yards 36-inch dark material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

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—Advertisement.

Coal is rapidly supplanting wood as a fuel in Persia.

VOTE ON METRIC SYSTEM NOT TO BE TAKEN NOW

The national council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has adopted the report of its resolutions committee declaring that it was untimely to submit by a referendum to the membership of the chamber a proposal for establishing a new federal agency in the government, headed by a commissioner general to represent the public in interstate transportation questions.

The council also refused to submit to an immediate referendum a proposal that the metric system be adopted as the sole standard of weights and measures in the United States.

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Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

MUTT AND JEFF— **His Honor Had Nothing on Jeff In that Respect** By "BUD" FISHER

WHAT'S THE CHARGE, OFFICER?
I DETECTED THE ODOR OF A BEVERAGE THAT'S PROHIBITED BY THE VOLSTEAD ACT ON THIS MAN'S BREATH, YOUR HONOR!
WHERE DID YOU GET THE LIQUOR? ANSWER ME THAT!
LISTEN, JUDGE, CAN YOU KEEP A SECRET?
YES!
WELL,-
?
SO CAN I!
EXIT
Fisher

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1922.

Few grievances ever perish for want of an airing.

Our objection to an income tax blank is that it stares at us, without a sign of sympathy.

Worry doesn't reduce the weight of a fat woman who eats a pound of chocolates at frequent sittings.

DeValera wouldn't mind having a solemn referendum. He doesn't realize how funny a solemn referendum can be.

Lima Beane says the wife who can manage her husband should be listed among the successful wild animal trainers.

It is the devil's business to see that his friends make 100 per cent on every dollar they invest in villainous undertakings.

Mr. McAdoo has picked out a life job if it is his purpose to convince the public that the government's temporary control of railroads was a good thing.

If the government coins a half-cent piece the church collection basket will be the first to suffer.

Perfect men cannot live on earth. Still, there is no sense in being as mean as the devil.

No money for a soldiers' bonus. And there was no money to go into war, no money to loan fighting European nations—but the government found ways and means of getting it.

A literal translation of personal liberty in its relation to the booze question—the general good be damned.

Life is a gift that must be paid for on the installment plan.

It'll make a good story if cannibalism in Russia ever serves Trotzky on toast.

A young man wants to know how to tell a girl he loves her. He doesn't have to tell her—she'll find it out.

One end of a lovemaking telephone conversation is all any innocent bystander can keep on his stomach.

Bootleg whisky is so called because it is necessary for the fellow who drinks it to have a bootjack with which to pull off his hat.

Solomon said "the hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." Which sounds like a rebuke to hair dyes.

If looking like the devil were in style the girls would dress that way.

China gets a new sensation out of the Washington conference. She has been to a party without having to go home with nothing but an undershirt between her skin and the outer world.

What profiteth a man to insure his life if payment of the premiums worries him to death?

Colonel House is advocating a universal language, when everybody thought he was for universal silence.

It is one of the traditions of this country that a third political party rarely gets what it wants.

By sending seven members of a mob to prison for life Oklahoma has done much toward convincing potential lynchers in general that they are not the law.

Says a Texas paper: "Smith lived at San Antonio with his widow and two small children." She must have been embalmed.

A woman's ideal man is hand-picked and home-trained.

It sounds paradoxical but it's usually true that there are higher-ups at the bottom of every bootlegging scheme.

Achievements of the armament conference will go a good ways toward satisfying everybody except those who think they should have been consulted.

Will Hays should have held out for a million dollars a year.

"London doctors discover that it is bad for the health to jump out of bed as soon as you wake up." Our method of jumping out of bed is to turn over and go to sleep.

Main objection to the soldiers' bonus with some—is that the profiteers won't get any.

Nothing startling in Voliva's statement that the earth is flat. It has always been flat to a few scattered minds.

Belgium—first to be stepped on in war, first to buckle down to reconstruction in peace.

We don't know how absurd people can be until they disagree with us.

Golf ball prices have been reduced, but there is more nourishment in an old-fashioned egg than in a golf ball.

Responsibility for the crime wave has not yet been established. Our own personal clew is jazz.

Of course, we can never hope to see ourselves as others see us, but we know how we feel, and others don't.

'Twould be a kindness to the grave diggers if the hooch consumers were to cut out drinking until the frost is out of the ground.

The wealthiest man is the one with a job that provides him with [illegible] of the joy of living.

The World War Outdone

The grisly total of 9,000,000 dead in the World war still shocks and appals whenever it is mentioned. It was supposed to mark the world's unsurpassed record of slaughter and mourning. But while the nations, halting from war, had begun to contemplate what they had done, the years of the bolshevik "government" in Russia were increasing and horrors were piling up.

Some statistics of death fresh from the Moscow headquarters, headquarters aptly draped in red, show that the 9,000,000 dead in the World war presented nothing to shock us. It is estimated that in 1915 the population of the regions now claimed as controlled by the bolshevik "government" was 148,910,000. Today the population of those regions is 130,707,000.

There have been millions of births, of course, so the loss of 18,203,000 population is a net loss. Few of these can be claimed as victims of the World war, for the dead of the Russian army were chiefly Poles, Ukrainians, Cossacks, Finns and other nations now happily liberated from all forms of Russian misrule. The figures mean that since 1915, under the remaining months of Nicholas II, under the sincere but inadequate government of the liberals, and under the worse-and-Romanoff tyranny of the present dominant gang, Russia has lost a net total of 18,203,000 Russians.

These losses excel the totals of a number of the greatest wars of the past, added to the total of the World war. And the end is not yet. The Winter is supreme in the valley of the Volga, where millions upon millions more are dying for lack of bread, because the bolshevik "government" stole the seed corn of the people to feed the mercenary army.

These are records from a "government" that has been whining and wheedling for "recognition" from the civilized nations of the world. Surely such figures should make everyone recognize bolshevism for what it really is.

The Soldier-Criminal Myth

It is often suggested that the "crime waves" of the last three years have been the result of various reactions to the World war. The idea has been spead that many of the persons active in these periodical waves are the ones who suffered the more profound reactions; namely, former service men.

A superintendent of two New York reformatories, himself a former army officer, began to be annoyed by such headlines as "Veteran Loots Till" and "Ex-Soldier Kills Wife and Self." He was proud that he had been privileged to fight for his country. He felt that most soldiers and sailors were not ashamed of their participation in the war. So he made a thorough investigation of the men and records in his charge to see whether former service men were prominent in lists of felons.

He found that during the 30 months following the armistice one-sixth of the inmates of his reformatories were veterans. Other statistics showed that one man in five of those available for war service had been called to the colors. This would show that the former service men averaged a little better than his brother who stayed at home.

But, of his imprisoned veterans, more than one-half had been arrested and convicted at least once before they entered the service. Their criminal careers were not begun after service. Not a man of the lot had been imprisoned for shooting anyone, and only one in eight for robbery or carrying concealed weapons.

The criminologist concludes his case by asserting that most of the men would have been rejected for enlistment if intelligence tests had been properly conducted in the early days of the war.

It is wrong to believe that emphasis is placed in public prints on the misdeeds of former fighters to show a prevalent condition. Rather it indicates that such misdeeds are rare. Newspapers are not so much concerned with the ordinary as with the uncommon. A moment's reflection and exercise of ordinary common sense will convince one that the man who answered his country's call is not so likely to be the man who will break her laws as one who had not sufficient love of country to rally to her flag in time of dire need.

Aunt Jane Goes Dry

Americans generally feel that this Irish-Indian president of Mexico, Alvaro Obregon, is quite the most impressive personality to sit in that chair of danger since Porfirio Diaz surrendered to Madero and an ulcerated tooth.

And Obregon, whose chief aim at the moment is to win recognition from the United States government, has taken a step to this end which is as startling as any fiat of the imperial Porfirio. Through a gentleman with the grand opera name of Jose Lugo, governor of the northern part of the Mexican state of Lower California, it is announced that all the Mexican border district south of our own California is to be dry. From any point on the California boundary, for a distance of 40 miles to the south, there will be no pulque or mescal, beer or wine or brandy, rum or gin or whisky.

Alvaro Obregon knows something of the peon. He understands perfectly what was the cause of many "border disturbances." Many a skirmish on the line between Mexico and civilization was nothing but a drunken spree. Shutting the adobe pens where the Mexican laborer becomes drunken on foul liquor may not win recognition of Obregon by Harding, but will prevent many a possible "international incident."

But like other reformers, Obregon verges on iconoclasm. The famous wildest west town of Tia Juana, which is Spanish for Aunt Jane, is within the mellow region now blasted into aridity by this ukase. The little town with the domestic name is an exhibit of picturesque wickedness, quite as professional as the picturesqueness of the tourists' section of Greenwich village or the organized antiqueness of Tersteegen in Holland. Every traveler who makes San Diego is expected to take a day for a trip to Tia Juana, to taste baby lobsters, to be thrilled at gunmen grim, to be shocked at the trained leer of handsome hags painted an inch thick.

All this will vanish like the old Bowery and the old Whitechapel if Alvaro the Iconoclast and the tenor Jose Lugo have their way. There will be nothing left in Tia Juana but the race track, which will probably last as long as there is turf on the crust of the earth. But as for the rest of Tia Juana, and for most of the other solid institutions of this world, they may at any moment be shattered into thin air like the castles of Prospero.

"Wrap Up the Green Flag"

If the average man were asked to name the color of the Irish Free State flag would he not reply at once, with assurance, "Green?"

This is not the correct answer. Nor are the colors of the Sinn Fein banner, green, white and orange, preserved in the new flag. The standard of the Free State is blue, azure, sky-hued, with the traditional harp of gold in the center of the field.

The editors of a Boston newspaper were astounded when dispatches from a Dublin correspondent carried references to "the blue flag of Erin." They inquired of other Irish journalists. All replied that the new flag is azure.

That Green Flag which has been so long the banner of Ireland, the standard whose color is so typical of the meadows of Erin, flies no more. There is a pang to sentiment in its disappearance. It was supplanted by the tri-color in the growth of the Sinn Fein, which sang as one of its campaign airs a stirring ditty called "Wrap Up the Green Flag."

The final fate of the Sinn Fein banner of green, white and orange will now be awaited. It may be preserved as the emblem of a movement, a movement which is still very much alive. The Sinn Fein movement was not wholly political. The supporters aimed also at a wider revival of all Irish arts and crafts, language and letters. These are things which a mere founding of a new government does not restore. These things still need an organization devoted to their restoration, and that organization may feel that it should keep the old tricolor afloat.

Schools in Shadowland

The day the first moving picture was flashed on a sheet it must have occurred to several pioneer spectators present that here at least was a perfect medium for teaching history. Educators since have repeatedly resurrected the idea without translating it into action. Practically all instruction in history developed on the screen has been incidental to photodramatizations of quasi-historical novels. The cost of producing educational reels has been too large to warrant individual effort and there seems to have been no organized attempt at producing graphic instruction courses.

We are gradually getting action. Other educators have shown historians the way. At a recent meeting of medical men a program of delicate surgical operations was illustrated on the screen with gratifying results. The value of these reels lies in the fact that surgeons unable to attend congresses and clinics in big centers have available a means to observe master hands at work through the camera's eye, an opportunity in many respects equal to the chance to be present at the actual operation.

The success of surgeons and other scientists employing reel and screen has apparently heartened historians to take the plunge. The Yale University press is about to supervise the making of a hundred reels, depicting American history. The best technical skill will be employed. The product will follow closely the 50-volume work, "The Chronicles of America."

This is the first serious effort to teach history in this fascinating and inevitably effective form. It should have been attempted years ago, for its success is unavoidable. Being present at an actual happening is immeasurably more impressive than burrowing in written accounts frequently as dry as dust. Children especially fail to visualize word pictures of events which may be indelibly impressed on their memories in striking pictures.

Will Hays has been employed to restore pictures in the good graces of the public. Better than words in this work will be the accomplishment of such aims as education by pictures, the development of possibilities of the screen beyond the mere telling of tawdry tales and the exploitation of the custard pie.

ELEPHANTS ARE CHEERY BEASTS

THERE is no more cheery beast to be fellow traveler with than the elephant, writes H. Warrington Smyth in Blackwood's Magazine. His small twinkling eye is full of mischief, and his great broad mouth seems curved to the shape of silent laughter. In his youth especially he is irrepressible. In Siam and the Lao states we generally had three or four little ones traveling with their mammas. They were four or five feet high and weighed some 1,500 weight.

When we camped they charged about the camp with delighted grunts and squeals, pushing their trunks into our bedding and belongings, and withdrawing them with astonishing snorts. Sitting by the campfire there would be a rustle behind you, and next instant a rough, hairy little trunk came round your shoulder, and if you happened to be munching a banana or a biscuit, it was grabbed and gone in an instant.

If you were smoking a tough, excellent, but black Burmese cheroot, there was a snort of indignation. You would turn around to see three or four dashing away with mutual expressions of disgust, the little fellow who had come against that nasty hot part of the cheroot cooling the end of his trunk in his mouth, just like a schoolboy who has burnt his finger.

Elephants at Play

Like boys at school, too, they used to have shunting matches. Two of them would put their heads down and shove. They would get their whole weight into it by degrees, their strong little hindlegs at a good angle out behind, their trunks coiled carefully up under their mouths to be out of danger.

The other two would be looking on, one swinging his trunk in a contemplative manner, the other solemnly scratching himself with a bit of fallen branch, both hugely pleased and emitting curious rumblings, as if to say, "Go it, you fellows." The two performers soon began to breathe heavily, and then weight would tell; the smaller began to give way, and then suddenly would break off and go off full speed away through the trees. If his pursuer followed him, he would try and make a flank attack from ambush, and would charge with a terrific squeal.

The most successful ruse I ever saw one of these youngsters bring off was when I was crossing the central range of the Malay peninsula.

I was riding a pleasant mannered old tusker, and just in front on the narrow jungle track marched a mother elephant and her babe. Behind came our whole caravan of elephants, stretching away out of sight among the trees. The children often romped along together, and just behind the babe in front of us was walking sedately another young one, named "Deng," from his reddish bristles, a little older and bigger, which had left its mother to talk and play with its chum.

Presently as we climbed along a vast mountain side with the interminable forest far above us on the right, and going deep into the dense nullahs below on the left of our narrow track, we heard exclamations from mahouts behind and angry elephant snorts.

Then came tearing along past all the big elephants a third and small dusty creature running and pushing its way. My own mahout burst into abuse as this impudent little creature pushed by my elephant on the inside. My elephant looked around and stopped, doubtless to ask what this blank Master Chom meant by these ill manners.

Down the Mountainside

But without any more ado Master Chom pushed up alongside his playmate, Deng, just in front of us and on his inside. He walked beside him for some way, and caressed him in a friendly manner with his trunk; then suddenly he turned, and with head down and fore-shoulders well forward, he gave the poor Deng a running butt right in the side, and sent him toppling and rolling over the edge of the mountain path.

And then the trouble began. Poor Deng lost his footing and rolled off sideways, and rolled and pitched, carrying away small trees and saplings as he went down some hundreds of feet.

I thought the poor little beast would be killed; but the whole time he emitted a series of heartrending shrieks. He was finally brought up in a mass of debris by a big tree trunk.

I took a hasty look at the culprit Chom, and could not help laughing at his appearance. He stood on the edge quite solemnly looking down at the unfortunate Deng, swinging the tip of his trunk from side to side with an air of complete delight and satisfaction.

Now commenced a perfect uproar down the lines of elephants behind, the shouting of mahouts, the angry highnote trumpetings of angry creatures.

"It is the mother comes," laconically said my mahout as he began to bang my mount on the head to try and get him on the inside of the track safe against the mountain. There was no attempt to go forward. All the animals had stopped dead and would not move on.

Mother Comes to Rescue

Pushing, snorting and emitting short, anxious trumpetings came Deng's mother. When she got abreast of us there was hardly room for her to pass, and the two huge bodies crashed together like the collision of two ships at sea. Her mahout was doing all he could to stop her; without the very least effect.

She looked down for one moment at where her offspring lay far below whimpering sadly, then putting out her forelegs straight in front, she went down on her hind knees, and so over the edge, and away down into the depths.

It all took no time. The men wanted to get the howdah and gear off her back, to get their long rattan ropes ready, and generally set about the thing in a leisurely manner. But Deng's mother would have no delay. All we could do now was to wait and see what she would do. I had a curious feeling of our own smallness, and that the old elephant's wisdom was probably greater than ours, as was her strength. She got down without injury, though at times she seemed to be taking the whole mountainside with her.

I was anxious, too, for her mahout. He, with his jungle sense, knew it was no use protesting further. He lay on the great neck of his charge, well over behind her great ear to avoid the branches and the undergrowth as she swept down the mountain side, while he whispered soft encouragements and cautions. My mahout said, "The old man's all right, Nai; they know one another." When she reached about the level of the mass of debris which marked the resting place of her little son, we saw the creature make a great effort, and by some means utilizing the obstruction of two big trees, she managed to arrest the downward avalanche of earth, rock, undergrowth and young tree which had gone with her and which was increasing in volume every moment.

Presently as the dust subsided somewhat we could see the animal working patiently toward the goal, building a sure foothold for each foot until at last she was standing on a firm platform of well trodden earth and undergrowth within reach of the still whimpering Deng.

The Mother Touch.

He stopped his whimpering when he felt his mother's trunk caressing him. And then he watched a wonderful thing—men and elephants in a long line on the narrow track looking down into the dark foliage with its splashes of sunlight here and there. The mother elephant caressed the little creature all over, cleared off the saplings and branches that were in his way; then slowly and grumblingly tried to get him upright as she seemed satisfied no bones were broken. It was a difficult job, and now and then poor Deng would start whimpering again. But at last he was sitting up facing our mountain side, trembling as a frightened elephant does. He was then caressed and cajoled with that loving trunk for minutes together; then he twined his own doleful little trunk round it, as if saying, "Thanks, mummy, I'm better now."

Then came the most difficult part of the mother elephant's undertaking—the climb up to the path overhead where we all stood. Deng's mother had no doubts as to the next thing to be done and deliberately put down her huge forehead and with short, frantic pushes shoved him up the mountain steepness.

Deng struggled with his feet and now and then would nearly fall over to one side or the other, but always that broad forehead was there to hold him up, and now and then that kind trunk would go all over his little body again, and each time he grew calmer and was game for another struggle upward. I don't how long it took. It seemed like an hour. Often I thought they would both lose their feet and go rolling away together.

And all the time there sat that old mahout talking encouragingly into the old creature's ear, but leaving her to do it her own way.

At last they stood once more upon the track, both bathed in sweat and painting like two huge locomotives. And then I admired the understanding of the mahouts.

"We will go on, Nai, and leave them to be together for a little." So carefully, on the outside, stepped by all the elephants one by one, and we left the two trembling creatures—the little one standing close in under its mother's great body, her trunk still going over it, and the old mahout still sitting quietly on her neck chewing his bit of betelnut.

But when we got to camp it was decided that Chom must be brought up for punishment. No hole-and-corner nursery affair this, but a full parade court martial. The evidence was unfortunately overwhelmingly, and as president of the court it was my painful duty to pronounce judgment.

This was carried out at noon in the presence of all the elephants, young and old, and it was evident that even the younger ones were greatly impressed. The prisoner was to stand in the hot noontide sun for an hour, with a big bunch of bananas just out of reach before him, and in front of the whole camp.

I felt sorry for the little culprit, looking as bored and crestfallen, and to make matters worse, he was harangued at length by his mamma's mahout, a boy of about 14, whose father and grandfather had been mahouts to the same elephant.

A Public Reprimand.

Leaning against the mother elephant's front leg, his glistening brown limbs looking like polished teak in the sun, the small mahout fired off the worst vituperation he was capable of.

"You are no elephant," said he, "but a little black pig running about in a Chinaman's pig-sty; that's what you are like. Your mother here hides her head in shame at the baby pig which she has produced. Stand there in the sun, eat nothing, and you shall beg pardon and salaam to Deng's mahout when he comes in."

Poor Chom's head drooped lower and lower; now and then his little eyes looked up our way for a moment and twinkled, as if asking for a little sympathy. We got up from our semi-circle. "The mahout speaks truth," we said solemnly, and walked away. Chom stood pouring trunkfuls of dust over his back at intervals, lifting first one foot and then the other off the ground, looking sadly out upon the unforgiving world with his little eyes, and now and then emitting a rumble and a sigh which shook the earth, whenever his eye lit upon the banana bunch which he might not touch.

So he waited in the dazzling sun while his mamma was enjoying crunching up 14-inch bamboos in a neighboring bamboo brake, every crunch being audible a quarter of a mile off.

The last scene was when Deng arrived trotting beside his mother. Both had quite recovered. Chom's elaborate salaam and look of contrition were not even noticed by Deng's parent; but Deng in a most engaging and forgiving manner went straight up to Chom and gave him a butt in the side. Then they were allowed to go off together; and in a few minutes the irate voice of the Siamese cook, swearing in admirable English, announced that their trunks had found out the big rice bowl and the whole contents had been spilt. Neither sticks nor abuse from anybody but their own mahouts, who were hastily sent for, had any effect in driving them away until the last crumbs of rice had been picked up in their trunks and safely deposited down their capacious throats.

"Thank Goodness, That's Over"

Doughboy in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ABE MARTIN

Th' first thing we'd like t' see Will Hays do is cut about 85 or 90 feet off th' movie kiss.

Miss Pansy Moots, aged 'leven, is quite an accomplished elocutionist an' recites eagerly.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "Having a telephone in your house is convenient if you want to call up your wife to tell her that you won't be home for dinner but it's a nuisance when she calls to order you to buy a spool of thread for her."

Life's Discomforts.

Waking up at 3 A. M. because of cold feet.

When a man decides that he needs a new hat chances are he has needed one for some time.

A fellow who has courage enough to defy the ringing alarm clock so he can turn over for another snooze is usually rather meek when he sneaks past the boss one hour late.

TOWN GOSSIP

Grandma Bates doesn't like the nearsighted postmaster's new mustache. She thinks it is too easy for germs to jump from it to the postcards he reads.

About the only thing that looks worse than a black derby is a brown one.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

Furnaces.

Our house has a furnace. It's in the cellar. There are a lot of other things in the cellar too, strawberry jam for one. That's why I can never go down there. Mamma wants to keep the jam for company. As for the furnace, mamma and papa and me all say that it is a nuisance and costs a lot of money. Mamma says papa, he spends all his extra time in the Summer out to the golf course and all of it in the Winter down to the furnace.

Mamma don't go near the furnace if she can help it. That is why the house is most always chilly when I get home from school. She used to go down and monkey with it often but when she did it was chillier. So papa got so mad mamma quit. Papa says now he no sooner gets home at night than he has to go down to the furnace and get the house warm and when he gets it warm it's time to go to bed and when he gets to sleeping good it's time to get up and go down to the furnace and get the house warm again. I wish we lived on the equator.—Jimmy.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To George Washington.

Dear George:

It's nearly time for your birthday again and I am glad part of the time and part of it I am sad. I am glad because Spring is just around the corner and sad because it's time to fill out my income tax return. George, I bet when you were a kid chopping down cherry trees and telling the truth you never thought your birthday would give the bankers an excuse to stay in bed and rest for a day. I am not a banker and therefore have to work.

You are known as the father of your country but it wasn't such a big family when you were living. It was a little dinky country then. Now it's a big rich nation, always being panhandled by foreign countries. A foreigner is a person who lives in another country and thinks Americans are people who should earn money to give to their countries so they won't have to work themselves.

'Tis said that when you were a kid you chopped down a cherry tree with a hatchet and told your father the truth about it. I never learned whether your pa gave you a licking or took away your hatchet. Nowadays if a kid should chop down his dad's cherry tree the latter would tell mother who would exclaim, "Oh, how cute!" Besides it wouldn't make much difference now as the fellows who corner the fruit market always manage to have a lot of the cherry blossoms in the Spring so they can corner it easier.

You must have had it pretty soft when you lived. You wore a powdered wig and didn't have to be so particular about getting your hair cut regularly. Also you didn't have to keep the fire going in the furnace. You had no electric light or gas bills to pay and there were no flivvers that needed fixing every Sunday morning. Besides you never had to worry about your trousers bagging at the knees as you wore knee breeches. Now flappers are the only people who can get by with a display of calves.

If the Revolutionary war had been fought in modern times I bet the generals in the army wouldn't have spent the Winter at Valley Forge like you did. They would have gone to a warmer climate like that at Palm Beach. Instead of wading around in the snow they would have lolled on the sands and flirted with pretty girls.

George, you never wore a Sam Browne belt but you won a war without one. As yet no one knows who won the World war but everybody thinks the profiteers and the fellows who slaved and perspired for $1.50 an hour got the most out of it. All the soldiers received were a lot of oratorical sendoffs and a tin helmet and gas mask apiece when they returned.

Historically Yours,
UNCLE HENRY.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Respecting the Law

THE law decreed in olden times that witches should be burned; the courts abhorred their mystic crimes, and all their pleading spurned. My grandsire thought they ought to ditch all statutes of the kind; he thought the burning of a witch was not a sport refined. "But while such laws are in the book," my grandsire used to sigh, "around us daily we must look, for witches we may fry." Was there a beldame anywhere, who owned a cat or snake, my grandsire traced her to her lair, and tied her to the stake. He said, "The law must be obeyed while men for justice seek, and though I hate to burn a jade, I burn one every week. I doubt if witches really work much evil and distress, although they're roasted by the kirk, and by the law and press. But it is not for me to say what laws are right or wrong; I've built a roaring fire today, so, witches, come along." The law he doubted was repealed long since, as fierce and vain; old women now may go afield, with black cats in their train. And if some acrobatic dame can on a broomstick ride, the people will applaud her game, and point to her with pride. The law that's evil or absurd will from the volume fade; but while it is the nation's word, let's see that it's obeyed.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Eternity

There shall be glory for us all at last—
The brave, the timid and the weak and strong,
The hearts that hoped, yet floundered into wrong—
When the harsh judgment of the world is passed
And cold, grim cynics cease to stand aghast;
There shall be music in the humble song,
And good in him, the poorest of the throng,
And some perfection in the faulty cast.

There shall be peace for all of us to share,
Long days of rest and nights that bring no woe,
Laughter and love and friendship wait us there
In that far world to which we all must go,
There, when our souls break from their walls of clay,
That which is best in us shall find full sway.

(Copyright, 1922, [illegible] Guest.)

VARIETIES

Steel pens originated in England in 1808.

Lawyers were known in Babylon in 2300 B. C.

Three-fourths of the area of America is flat.

Caissons were first employed in England in 1851.

Lions are subject to colds, coughs and tuberculosis.

Thirty one-dollar bills equal in weight a $20 gold piece.

Titles are older than written history. King is the oldest.

Gold was the only metal that interested Neolithic peoples.

Some primitive people wear masks to fool supernatural enemies.

Milk fresh from the cow contains 86 and 88 per cent of water.

Vodka was the drink of nearly all Russians prior to its abolition.

New York's assessed real estate valuation is about $10,000,000,000.

Queen Alexandra established the first model dairy farm in England.

Five hundred American companies have established factories in Canada.

There are twenty stars in the heavens much brighter than all the rest.

A current of four-tenths knots an hour will move sand on the sea bottom.

Pearl divers of the Australian coast often work in water 125 feet deep.

Tuning forks were invented in 1711 by John Shore, Handel's trumpeter.

Ten per cent of the deaths in England are of infants under one year of age.

Shoes are first mentioned in Egyptian annals 2000 years before Christ.

There are houses still standing in Nuremberg, Bavaria, that were built in 1080.

The spaniel is so called because the original breed of this type came from Spain.

The king of Siam ordered several canals to be filled in to make roads for his motor cars.

The crown of Hungary consists of two diadems, one dating back to 1000 and the other to 1072.

Among the 156 Filipinos recently authorized to practice law in the Philippine islands were three women.

The United Kingdom is said to have more women workers in proportion to population than any other country.

Prisoners in the Colonial penitentiary of Newfoundland wear a suit the right half of which is white, the left black.

The zircon, found in Norway, Ceylon and other parts of the world, has been suggested as a substitute for the diamond.

In handling rubbish at an up-to-date depot in England, magnetic separators are used for picking out metal articles.

It is said that a well-built chimney 100 feet high will sway from three to four inches in high wind without danger of falling.

A successful machine for cleaning the barnacles from the hulls of a vessel without the necessity of docking the craft, has been devised.

The Territorial Historical museum, at Juneau, Alaska, which is now open to the public contains about 20,000 Eskimo curios and relics.

The Mesabi range, one of the six famous iron ranges of the Lake Superior region, has produced more than 40,000,000 tons of iron ore in a year.

A naturalist in Venezuela has discovered a way to obtain aigrettes from the species of heron which produces them without injury to the birds.

A real estate company of Birmingham, Ala., gives to every purchaser of a lot 20,000 feet of lumber with which to begin the construction of a home.

The giraffe is gradually disappearing in some parts of Africa. Where herds of 80 were common some years ago it is now a rarity to see a herd of more than 20.

Clocks are said by some to have been invented by Pacificus, a priest of Verona, in the ninth century. By others the invention is credited to Beethim in the sixth century.

Probably the fastest regular trains in the world are those running between London and Bristol, which make the trip at an average speed of more than sixty-two miles an hour.

Each year the lumber used in making containers for the apple crop of the state of Washington would be sufficient to make 10,000 cottages, each large enough to house five persons.

In London it is a common sight to see girls employed in shop or office enjoying a game of chess or draughts in some little teashop where they may also have a "quiet smoke" unobserved.

The physicians of Tibet 1,500 years ago employed the same means of diagnosing the condition of a sick person as the physicians of the present day—they felt the patient's pulse and looked at his tongue.

In Hungary a belief exists that a fire caused by lightning can only be extinguished with milk; consequently the peasants will permit houses and stables to burn to the ground rather than use water to put out the blaze.

Rather than lose the opportunity to obtain the much coveted "K" issued by the Kansas State Normal school for excellency in athletics, 14 girl students recently hiked 10 miles in a blinding snowstorm, covering the distance in two and one-half hours.

The Turkish peasants in Asia Minor believe in keeping out of the heat as well as the cold, and it is not uncommon to see in many parts of the country people wearing huge bearskin coats in the midst of summer, with the thermometer standing at 100 degrees.

Paris is losing its fiacres, and the means of transportation is being replaced by the taxis. A few years ago it was computed that there were 8000 of these small carriages moving about the streets of Paris, but at last count there were only a few more than 200.

That it is the wife's privilege, in all classes of society, to lay out the money for food, was the dictum laid down by a London magistrate in deciding a matrimonial dispute, which arose because the husband, dissatisfied with his meals, decided to buy the food himself.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

IN FAR OFF LABRADOR

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

TELL the boys and girls of The Weekly Blade," said Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the noted surgeon-missionary, "that we need more scout leaders up in Labrador. They may be interested, too, in the new building which is under construction now and will soon be completed."

This great man was in the midst of a busy day's work, but he seemed every bit as much at home in the luxurious surroundings of his club as though he were standing on his sled while being drawn swiftly over the snow by his faithful dogs.

Rugged, strong, rather small, skin darkened somewhat by the icy winds, with the poise of inborn nobility and the diffidence frequently noticed in men whose lives have been devoted entirely to others, he loves Labrador and his people with the most delightful English accent and so quietly as though the stirring stories were quite ordinary. However, his stories come from the heart and it is between the lines that one reads the tenderness and love which he has given these people for the last 28 years.

Your Aunt Martha looked forward to meeting this heroic man with great anticipation, for one time when she was in the North woods of Canada, she met one of the first white women who had gone to Labrador with Dr. Grenfell's party.

She was a very attractive girl from Montreal, and when she was dressed for the woods, she looked like an Indian maiden. The woods held no terror for her; she loved to be out under the stars, to swim in the water and blaze new trails, for she was a true forester. We used to gather around a big camp fire and listen to the fascinating stories she told about the people of Labrador and especially of the great work of Dr. Grenfell. Sometimes, at her suggestion, we would put a dry pine tree over kindlings and logs, prop it up with smaller logs, set fire to the whole and watch the flaring conflagration. It would burn brightly and quickly and when the excitement was over and we were watching the flames of the regular camp fire she would tell us of the children in this cold northland who had never seen a doll. She told us of a party she gave for the fishermen and their wives. The refreshments were plain crackers and colored water which they considered a delicious treat. Her guests were so enthused by the social time, that they set a date for another party. When she inquired who was to give the party, they said that she was of course. She thought this was the greatest compliment they could have paid her.

Mimicking the old women of Labrador, she would sit Indian fashion on the ground, hunching her body into a regular ball, bending her head toward the ground, and then she would croon and moan. Then she would play her mouthorgan at the same time uttering queer sounds which was supposed to be singing, and she had us all laughing. She explained that was their idea of music before they had a chance to know the advantages of civilization. Instantly she praised the doctor's work, declaring that it was worth all the sacrifice one must make to be able to go to Labrador to assist Dr. Grenfell in his work of mercy in a place where men die of the cold and where sickness is terrifying.

Dr. Grenfell's lectures are illustrated with colored slides and moving pictures showing the bleak loneliness of this ice-covered peninsula, of ships with their masts rippled with snow, of icebergs flashing their milky whiteness 200 feet in the air. You are gasping at the size of a whale as you watch the pictures, and delightfully thrilling at the sight of an eider duck sitting on her nest of down. The moving pictures show work in the open such as gathering in fish; cutting logs and stone, both men and dogs taking a part; of work inside the hospitals, of the industries such as weaving of homespun, making of baskets, mats and toys. He also pictures of patients unable to walk who are brought on stretchers to the doctor to be cured and treated for tuberculosis, which is uncommon up there.

Since Dr. Grenfell and his assistants have labored in that desolate north country they have established five hospitals and four nursing stations which make a chain of centers about 50 miles apart; a string of co-operative distributing stores which have introduced a cash system of trade; a Seamen's Institute with a swimming tank in which the fishermen learn to swim. Sounds odd, doesn't it, until you realize how cold the water is up there in the sea? Many pleasant parties take place in this building, adding greatly to the social uplift. There are also two large homes where derelict and orphan children are cared for and educated; two permanent schools and a string of 10 to 20 Summer schools.

The doctor tells a story of a mother bringing her two blind babies to him. She gave them to him after trudging a long way and one almost wonders why she was not tempted to drop them in the sea. That was about 16 years ago and those two little tots are now really beautiful young women. They are studying music and domestic arts in Halifax and later expect to return to Labrador to teach. Another time five children were left in the doctor's care. Their lives were worth saving, tells Dr. Grenfell in his matter-of-fact way. The youngest boy's body now lies in Flanders field.

"Why do people live in Labrador? I'm sure I don't know," said Dr. Grenfell with his whimsical humor. "Why do they live anywhere?"

FRIEND IN NEED FRIEND INDEED

Writes Mrs. Hardee Regarding Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Los Angeles, Calif.—"I must tell you that I am a true friend to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken it off and on for twenty years and it has helped me change from a delicate girl to a stout, healthy woman. When I was married I was sick all the time until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in bed much of my time with pains and had to have the doctor every month. One day I found a little book in my yard in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and I read it through and got the medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and took eight bottles and used the Sanative Wash. I once began to get stronger. I have told many women to take it just by telling them what it has done for me. I have a young sister whom it has helped in the same way it helped me. I want you to know that I am a friend indeed, for you were a friend indeed." —Mrs. GEORGE HARDEE, 2 Byram St., Los Angeles, California.

To Go to China

Jean G. Kennedy

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ONE of four student delegates from the United States to the World Student Christian Federation conference in Peking, China, is Miss Jean G. Kennedy of Omaha. Miss Kennedy is a student at Mount Holyoke, South Hadley, Mass., and is a member of the class of '23.

The conference will open in April and Miss Kennedy, who was elected by the National Y. W. C. A., will represent 21 colleges, including all the large colleges for women in the East.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the human relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and kindreds.—Abraham Lincoln.

UNCLE JOSHUA WRITES.

In response to a few appeals for a word from me, I submit the following:

In the private archives of my solitary recesses, is a box, a wee bit of a thing that contains some gifts and letters from my friends to me. Some are from "away down South," others from "out where the West begins," still others from "down East," but best of all are a few from home, dear old Pennsylvania. We all feel that way about our own state. It's natural and I wouldn't care a whim for that person who doesn't. I would think that somewhere there was a string out of harmony.

I don't think you want me to write anything humorous. Uncles are usually sad and doleful creatures so I will adhere pretty closely to my text. Sometime ago I listened to a minister preach on the five qualities of manhood; honesty, purity, courtesy, patience and valor. You have all read in The Blade, Roger Babson's six I's of success; industry, integrity, intelligence, initiative, intensity and inspiration. If I were to sum up either of these lists of points and say it with one word, my word would be service. Happiness is synonomous with it and only through service is success attained.

It does not matter how humble your home or how meager your education, if your task is one of service it is worth while. If you are not happy you had better quit and try again. We are only on this earth a short time and we are here to find happiness. We speak of this mundane sphere as a trysting place for men's souls but there is not an iota of an idea conveyed in that thought that would mean no happiness.

There is no pleasure in a prank that lasts but a moment but there is when you help the old lady carry her basket up the street. Service is the keystone to progress to success.

Mention was made in the M. G. R. of a great project being under construction in this state along the beautiful Clarion river valley. It is planned to build two immense dams that will back up the water 50 miles from where I write. When work starts on the second one, I will be fairly in sound of the hammers for up along this river valley is a small school where I am enrolled. These dams will be 250 feet high at the front. It will destroy some more or less valuable second growth timber but the power it will create in the form of electricity will be immense.

Are you yawning? Let me out of this place and back to my book.—Uncle Joshua.

MUSICIAN WAS SOLDIER

Well cousins, if you have all been as busy as I have and enjoy it any better, you surely save had some happy days for the last five months.

I am trying to live up to my profession now the same as I did while in sunny France during the World war. I believe a person should live the best they can no matter what they follow in this life.

I see some of you cousins are musicians. So I am to a small extent. I own and play 15 different musical instruments and would enjoy it very much if you all could come round sometime and help me play them.

My favorite instruments are the violin and banjo. How many of you cousins play the old time favorites on the violin?

I must be going to my school now in a few minutes for I have 24 wide-a-wake boys and girls to look after this term and they keep me busy.—A RURAL TEACHER.

IS AN OLD FRIEND.

I am an old Civil war veteran, 83 years young. I read The Blade when it published the Nasby letters. I also had them in book form but loaned them and lost them. The paper is the best ever. We read it all and have never found its equal. Wishing you a Happy New Year, I am yours respectfully. F. L. Peterson, Sunney Side, Va.

ANOTHER PANTHER STORY.

My mother died on August 11, 1851. She left four little boys and my father took us to his brothers and sisters. The aunt that I was living with lived quite a distance from any other house. There was a small clearing around the house and an old field a short distance away where the cow ran. There was a narrow road running through a pine thicket between the house and field. It was almost sunset and my uncle had not come from work yet. My aunt took her baby in her arms and told me that we would go and drive the cow home. I was about five years old at that time. We had gone but a little way into the thicket when my aunt's dog began to cut an awful caper. We looked and there was the biggest old panther not more than 10 feet away trying to make a spring for either that little baby or me. My aunt never took her eyes off that panther but told me to start for the house while she walked backward and kept her eyes on the panther and the little dog kept between the panther and her. The panther followed us almost to the door. We went in and barricaded the door until uncle came.

My birthday shower of letters and cards began to come in on Monday the 23rd. Come on cousins, I would like to hear from everyone of you. I will answer all the letters where answers are requested just as soon as I can. I have been a reader of The Blade for over 50 years when I could get it. God bless you all, The Blade and Aunt Martha too for the interest she takes in the Blade family.

I was in an Indian war over 50 years ago. I could write some interesting sketches of that.—Uncle George.

Our Correspondents

The boys and girls have been busy finding twins since this is the month of birthdays, but we believe the Merry-Go-Rounders are going to claim some of the attention, for one of our readers will be 107 years old, Feb. 18. Since she has been an invalid for seven years, she would enjoy a card and letter shower. Her address is Mrs. Mary Scott Bass, Storke Co., Ind., care of Eunice Biggs.

Another request came for a shower to be sent on Valentine's day, but it came too late, so we hope it will do as well later. Mrs. George Kohllahn, 134 Edna Place, Buffalo, N. Y., has long wanted a card and letter shower from The Blade cousins. We are sure that you won't forget her.

Here is the list of wedding anniversaries which were requested for publication: First, cotton; second, paper; third, leather; fifth, wooden; seventh, woolen; tenth, tin; twelfth, linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.

Some one asked for the biography of Santa Claus. It has been sent in by one of the readers as follows: In fable, Santa Claus was first known as the patron saint of children. The vigil of his feast is still held in some places but for the most part his name is now associated with Christmas tide. The old custom used to be for someone to assume the costume of a bishop on December 5 and distribute small gifts to good children. Santa Claus is also another name for St. Nicholas, the patron saint of boys. He was said to have been bishop of Myra and to have died in the year 326. The young were taught universally to revere him and the popular fiction of Santa Claus and Christmas eve is well known. He is the Santa Claus (or Klaus) of the Dutch.

There has been a request for some of the latest songs to be published in the Poets' Corner. We are sorry but we cannot publish the late songs on account of the copyright, so please do not be disappointed.

A reader would like to have a poem though she does not know the title nor the author but the story is like this: An old father and son went to a lawyer and had the farm deeded to the son. Going, the old man did the driving but coming back the son took the lines with the remark that since everything was to be his henceforth, he would do the driving, and more remarks of the same kind. The old man said nothing, but that night he put the deed on the fire with the remark that he guessed he would drive a while longer.

Someone would like a recipe for tanning whereby the hair or wool can be removed and the hides tanned with oak bark for leather. Can anyone furnish this information?

BOYS AND GIRLS

A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peak of life with light,
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows glad that hears it
And feels its courage strong;
A laugh is just like sunshine,
For cheering folks along. —Anon.

ARE YOU A QUITTER

Maybe Aunt Martha and old man Wastebasket think I'm an awful nuisance, but just the same, I'm going to try to win over them again. The letter page seems to get better each week. C'mon cousins, let's swamp the Wastebasket. How many of you became disgusted when your first letter was not published in this corner? Well, sheer grit to keep on against great odds is one of the secrets of life. A person must have enough confidence in themself to keep on. If he does not, he will never get very far. To win real success that is worthwhile, requires a great deal of confidence. But back of confidence is ability. No one with judgment will try to substitute nerve for ability. "Practice makes perfect" would be a good motto for writers of this page to take. When you have confidence and ability, then you need the power to stick to whatever you start. Never quit until you have done the best you can. Sometimes you may fail, more often the fact that you will not quit will turn failure into success for you. It is the person who does not stick to it that gets little done.

A good example of "stick-to-itiveness" was when Grant said, "I will fight it out along this line if it takes all Summer." One reason for his success was that he would not give up. A prominent man once said of a clerk, "He never knows when to quit." That is a fine recommendation for anybody. Never be a quitter. The world is full of such people now. Take for instance, the Americans at Chateau-Thierry. When the color bearer fell, he shouted, "Carry on!" and the victory came. If you lie down on the job, you will never get anywhere.

So, cousins, if Aunt Martha does not publish your first contribution, don't think "Oh, it's no use, I may as well quit." No! Keep on, and you'll soon find out that you'll accomplish more than if you had not tried to win. Its up to you to prove whether or not you'll win the victory between quitting and going ahead. Come on, now, let's boost The Blade and if you've dropped out of writing to this corner, try your luck again. Now, pep up! I guess I've stayed overtime, but now that I've said what I had in mind, I will pack my grip and leave for the West Virginia hills. I wonder if Pennsylvania Bluebird will send her address? Needn't tell her I said so, for I'm only that "West Virginia Pennsylvanian.—Don Quixote.

THINKS BLADE AN EDUCATOR

Why are you all looking at me so strangely? Don't you recognize me yet? Well, I must not wonder at that for I know it is hard to remember old friends while there are so many new ones coming in. I won't be offended for I feel so much at home and all the cousins are just like a big family of brothers and sisters.

Girls and boys of the wild and wooly West, what is the matter? You surely aren't frozen up, are you? Do come again and tell us aout those wonderful states, about the gold mines in Montana and those big waterfalls of far away California that I have so often read aout and wished that I could visit. I think it would be pleasant to see water falling over large precipices for thousands of feet. Here in western North Carolina we often find it falling for only a short distance, just enough to make us realize the value of scenic beauty.

How many of you cousins enjoy reading books? I am a great lover of all good reading. I am especially fond of love stories and adventure. Among the good books I have read are "Laddie," "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," "Bruvver Jim's Baby" and "Desert Gold."

Prairie Rose, King Philip of Spain, Keystone Lassie and Toodles come again. Arthur McIntosh, I almost envy you your golden privilege of touring those cities and the Golden West, for I know it must be fine to tour this world over.

Girls, what do you do for pastime on cold Winter days when it is too bad to go to school? I often try to amuse myself by reading, writing, piecing quilts or doing some kind of fancy work.

Before closing I want to say that I think The Blade is doing a wonderful deed toward training and educating all of us who read it, for from its many pages in every column will be found something that is good to go by. It contains the best of histody, geography and grammar besides the daily news and such good recipes. Best wishes to all.—Iona from N. C.

PREFERS RANCH TO SCHOOL.

We have been taking The Blade for some time but as we take so many other magazines and papers, I have never take sufficient interest in it to really discover the Boys' and Girls' column and I did not know it existed until last week. I was looking through it and made the discovery. I was so overjoyed that I could hardly wait until I had become one of your cousins. So you see, Mick of Michigan, that you are not the only exception to the rule.

As most of you must suspect, I am very anxious to discover my twin. I shall be 16, July 9, and I shall hope to hear from my twin as soon as he or she is discovered.

Dear Canadian Cowgirl, how I wish that I were you! My heart's desire has always been that I might be a cowgirl. If only I lived near you, we certainly would have some pleasant times, would we not? But we must take fortune as it comes and as it seems I am destined to be a farmer's wife.

Wyandotte Indian, I would like a picture of Wyandotte cave. I also wish to inform Lonely Rose of W. Va. that I have done the favor she has asked her cousins to do. I really enjoy writing to sick people to cheer them up. Perhaps I shall send him some of my candy and I'm sure he'll brighten up then.

I am a school girl, a junior at the local high school and I would rather be down on a ranch in Texas than in a studyhall pondering over my Caesar or something of equal difficulty.—An Ohio Star.

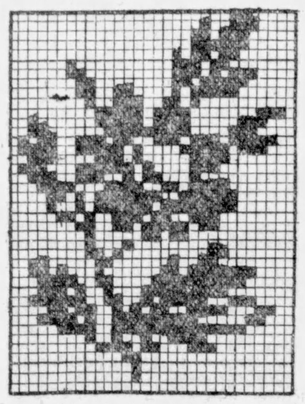
Art in the Home

Wild Rose Pattern.

Keystone Lassie is as good as her word and here is the first of her patterns. The rose pattern was designed by her grandmother and is truly exquisite. Keystone Lassie uses it for a camisole but there are ever so many attractive ways to make use of such a charming pattern.

For instance, a small lingerie pillow top may have one or more crocheted medallions with this wild rose pattern outlined with buttonhole stitch and combined with French embroidery.

Table scarfs, long and narrow,



with this design done in heavy thread and set into each end with Italian cut-work in each corner and a tassel also made of heavy thread hanging from each corner, would be effective.

A top to a pin cushion made of plain white linen with scalloped edge can be buttoned together and thus easily laundered, will be another place for this wild rose medallion.

Soon we will have another surprise for you from Keystone Lassie. We thank her for taking such an interest in the fancy work department and hope to hear from more of you. Please keep in mind that the work must be original.

Snatches From W. B.

Just Punch, you have found your twin. I am the same age and my birthday is the same day. Where is Paul Ballew of N. C., Fred Sleath, and Pearlie Cunningham?—Ruth Kratz, N. Y.

A while ago I saw in The Blade that someone's birthday was March 1, the same as mine, although the age was different. I have lost the name but perhaps you would let it be known through The Blade that there is a twin waiting to hear from him or her.—Florence Ruth Nichols, N. Y.

I can cook and do any kind of house work. Also stack hay, hoe corn and run an auto. I made some candy the other day and I think it would take a 10-pound sledge to break it.—Sweetheart of W. Va.

I think your paper is great. I enjoy every line of the 16 pages.—Philanthropist.

I live within four miles of Buffalo where the land is a high mass of rocks. I would love to hear Johnny Funnyman talk of the food value of grasshoppers. — Smiling Blue Eyes.

I live on the farm with my grandma who has been a reader of The Blade ever since I can remember. Every week when The Blade comes, the first thing I do is to look at our little corner. Do any of the cousins think they would like to ride in an airplane? I don't think I would.—S. C. of Illinois.

Seaman, I enjoyed your letter immensely. Please write again.—A Pennsylvania Freshman.

I love the old poems. I wish I had more to send. It was 14 degrees below zero here last night. Bright and clear this morning.—Mrs. Albert Van Arman, Michigan.

I will be 17 years old, February 10. Have I a twin? I am another one who has a Blade album. I think The Blade is a dear old paper—it has so many good recipes to clip out and save.—Micky of W. Va.

I noticed in Snatches that Country Blue Bird was asking for a twin. I am a country girl and will be 16, Feb. 13, 1922 also and would like to hear from her.—Opal Dodge, Kentucky.

I have found my twin at last, Miss Weary. It would give me great pleasure to hear from her.—R. H. Haslacker, W. Va.

American Birthdays

Feb. 9, 1866—George Ade, author and journalist.

Feb. 10, 1858—William Noble, sculptor.

Feb. 11, 1847—Thomas A. Edison, inventor.

Feb. 12, 1809—Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the United States.

Feb. 13, 1838—Charles Barnard, author and dramatist.

Feb. 14, 1842—Juliet Corson, originator of cooking schools.

Feb. 15, 1820—Susan B. Anthony, reformer.

Feb. 16, 1840—Henry Watterson, journalist and author.

Feb. 17, 1857—Samuel S. McClure, started the first newspaper syndicate in the United States.

Feb. 18, 1795—George Peabody, philanthropist.

Feb. 19, 1856—Carl Barns, scientist.

Feb. 20, 1822—Henry Fowle Durant, philanthropist and founder of Wellesley college.

Feb. 21, 1852—James Brander Matthews, author.

Feb. 22, 1732—George Washington, "The First American."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

On Lecture Tour

Anne Morgan

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UNDOUBTEDLY the best known among America's women philanthropists is Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Miss Morgan is touring the country to aid the American committee for devastated France, which she founded and worked for so enthusiastically during the war days.

Short and Sweet

Since this is the week we are to celebrate the birthday of the Father of our Country, it is time to get out the cherries and hatchets. And lest you think that Aunt Martha has not learned the oft repeated lesson she will say that she HONESTLY did receive the following names of cousins who were born on George Washington's birthday: Rita G. Langford of West Virginia, who will be 14 years old and who tells us that it was Baby Dottie's letter that caused her to write; Sunshine of West Virginia, who will be 16, and who evidently likes Summer best since her hobbies are helping in the garden and roving over the hills under shade trees and through forests picking berries and gathering wild flowers; Blue-eyed Mary of Pennsylvania, who will be 19, and who thinks that George Washington was the greatest man in our country; Mrs. Lucy Jordan of Milton, W. Va., who will be 64 years old, whose husband has taken The Weekly Blade for 36 years. Mrs. Jordan would be pleased to have a card shower from the readers of The Blade for she and her husband have been shut-ins from sickness for several months.

Maybe Flowers of West Virginia is trying to run in opposition to George Washington, but we are afraid he has won. However, Flowers will surely be happy to know that she has three twins. Sunshine of Missouri, Just a Boy of West Virginia, and A Newcomer. We will have to guess where he is from until we hear from him again. Sunshine was formerly North Missouri, but the name sounded too formal so she changed it. Just a Boy will be 16 also on Dec. 20. Will be quite a wait for them before they can celebrate—won't it?

Not to get your curiosity aroused—oh, no, but without a doubt you will welcome news from Bachelor Billy. He is still alive and reading your letters and he surely will have something to tell you "someday." Don't you wish you knew?

We have some interesting new pictures for our album, one of Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., and several of Wyandotte Cave, Ind., but they are not distinct enough to reproduce in the paper. Many cousins were pleased with the picture of the lumber camp which Weary sent. Wasn't it funny that she did not notice it until after she had read the whole page? Keystone Lassie has sent us some good recipes which we will publish soon in Mixing With Martha. At any time if you want to share some delicacy in this way with the cousins, we will be glad to pass it on.

Come on with your questions about machinery, boys. Don't let the girls get ahead of you.

Mixing With Martha

Apple Washington Pie.

Work one-fourth cupful of butter until creamy, and beat in one-half cupful of sugar; add one egg well beaten. Sift one and one-half cupsful of flour with two and one-half teaspoonsful of baking powder, and add alternately with one-half cupful of milk to first mixture. Beat vigorously, turn into two Washington pie tins, spread evenly, and bake 12 minutes. Put between layers and on top Apple Cream.

Apple Cream.

Wipe, pare, core and cut apples in quarters; there should be one quart. Put in an earthen dish. Sprinkle with three-fourths cupful of sugar and add one-third cupful of water and a few grains of salt. Cover and bake in a slow oven three hours. When cold, force through a fine sieve. Beat one-half pint of heavy cream until nearly stiff; then beat in the apple pulp. When mixture is stiff, add one teaspoon of lemon juice.

Smothered Chicken.

Cut and cook chicken as for a stew and cook it until very tender, lay the pieces in a baking pan, salt and pepper them, add a few slices of onion which will not flavor the meat, dredge with flour, add bits of butter and nearly cover with water; bake in a covered tin until tender; place on a platter; make a rich, brown gravy from the juices in the pan, using butter and flour rubbed together, and if possible a little cream.

How to Clean White Paint

Take common baking soda, plenty of it; wet the surface first with warm water, dip wet cloth in soda and spread all over the paint. Let it stay on few minutes, wash off; no hard rubbing.

POETS' CORNER

The Ride of Jennie M'Neal

By Will Carleton.

Paul Revere was a rider bold—
Well has his valorous deed been told;
Sheridan's ride was a glorious one—
Often it has been dwelt upon;
But why should men do all the deeds
On which the love of a patriot feeds;
Hearken to me while I reveal
The dashing ride of Jennie M'Neal.

On a spot as pretty as might be found
In the dangerous length of the Neutral Ground,
In a cottage, cozy and all her own,
She and her mother lived alone.
Safe were the two, with their frugal store,
From all the many who pass'd their door,
For Jennie's mother was strange to fears,
For Jennie was large for fifteen years;
With vim her eyes were glistening,
Her hair was the hue of a blackbird's wing;
And, while her friends who knew her well
The sweetness of her heart could tell,
A gun that hung on the kitchen wall
Look'd solemnly quick to heed her call;
And they who were evil-minded knew
Her nerve was strong and her aim was true.
So all kind words and acts did deal
To generous, black-eyed Jennie M'Neal.

One night, when the sun had crept to bed,
And rain-clouds linger'd overhead,
And sent their surly drops for proof
To drum a tune on the cottage roof,
Close after a knock at the outer door
There enter'd a dozen dragoons or more.
Their red coats, stain'd by the muddy road,
That they were British soldiers show'd,
The captain his hostess bent to greet,
Saying, "Madam, please give us a bite to eat;
We will pay you well, and, if may be,
This bright-eyed girl for pouring our tea;
Then we must dash ten miles ahead,
To catch a rebel colonel a-bed.
He is visiting home, as doth appear;
We will make his pleasure cost him dear."
And they fell on the hasty supper with zeal,
Close-watched the while by Jennie M'Neal.

For the gray-haired colonel they hover'd near
Had been her true friend, kind and dear;
And oft, in her younger days, had he
Right proudly perch'd her upon his knee,
And told her stories, many a one
Concerning the French war, lately done,
And oft together the two friends were,
And many the arts he had taught to her;
She had hunted by his fatherly side,
He had shown her how to fence and ride;
And once had said, "The time may be
Your skill and courage may stand by me."
So sorrow for him she could but feel,
Brave, grateful-hearted Jennie M'Neal.

With never a thought or a moment more,
Bare-headed she slipp'd from the cottage door,
Ran out where the horses were left to feed,
Unhitched and mounted the captain's steed,
And down the hilly and rock-strewn way
She urged the fiery horse of gray.
Around her slender and cloakless form
Patter'd and moaned the ceaseless storm;
Secure and tight a gloveless hand
Grasp'd the reins with stern command;
And full and black her long hair stream'd,
Whenever the ragged lightning gleamed,
And on she rush'd for the colonel's weal,
Brave, lioness-hearted, Jennie M'Neal.

Hark! from the hills, a moment mute,
Came a clatter of hoofs in hot pursuit;
And a cry from the foremost trooper said,
"Halt! or the blood be on your head!"
She heeded it not, and not in vain
She lash'd the horse with the bridle rein;
So into the night the gray horse strode;
His shoes hew'd fire from the rocky road;
And the high-born courage that never dies
Flash'd from his rider's coal-black eyes;
The pebbles flew from the fearful race;
The rain-drops grasp'd at her glowing face.
"On, on, brave beast!" with loud appeal,
Cried eager, resolute Jennie M'Neal.

"Halt!" once more came the voice of dread;
"Halt! or your blood be on your head!"
Then, no one answering to the calls,
Sped after her a volley of balls.
They pass'd her in her rapid flight,
They scream'd to her left, they scream'd to her right;
But, rushing still o'er the slippery track,
She sent no token of answer back,
Except a silvery laughter peal,
Brave, merry-hearted Jennie M'Neal.

So on she rush'd at her own good will,
Through wood and valley, o'er plain and hill;
The gray horse did his duty well,
Till all at once he stumbled and fell,
Himself escaping the nets of harm,
But flinging the girl with a broken arm.
Still undismayed by the numbing pain,
She clung to the horse's bridle rein,
And gently bidding him to stand,
Petted him with her able hand;
Then sprung again to the saddle-bow,
And shouted, "One more trial now!"
As if ashamed of the heedless fall,
He gathered his strength once more for all,
And, galloping down a hill-side steep,
Gain'd on the troopers at every leap;
No more the high-bred steed did reel
But ran his best for Jennie M'Neal.

They were a furlong behind, or more,
When the girl burst through the colonel's door—
Her poor arm helpless hanging with pain,
And she all drabbled and drench'd with rain,
But her cheeks as red as fire-brands are,
And her eyes as bright as a blazing star—
And shouted, "Quick! be quick, I say!
They come! they come! Away! away!"
Then sunk on the rude white floor of deal,
Poor, brave, exhausted Jennie M'Neal.

The startled colonel sprung and press'd
The wife and children to his breast,
And turn'd away from his fireside bright,
And glided into the stormy night;
Then soon and safely made his way
To where the patriot army lay.
But first he bent, in the dim firelight,
And kiss'd the forehead broad and white,
And bless'd the girl who had ridden so well
To keep him out of a prison-cell,

The girl roused up at the martial din,
Just as the troopers came rushing in,
And laugh'd, e'en in the midst of a moan,
Saying, "Good sirs, your bird has flown;
'Tis I who have scared him from his nest;
So deal with me now as you think best."
But the grand young captain bow'd and said,
"Never you hold a moment's dread;
Of womankind I must crown you queen;
So brave a girl I have never seen,
Wear this gold ring as your valor's due;
And when peace comes I will come for you."
But Jennie's face an arch smile wore
As she said, "There's a lad in Putnam's corps,
Who told me the same, long time ago.
You two would never agree, I know.
I promised my love to be true as steel,"
Said good, sure-hearted Jennie M'Neal.

Poems Wanted

The following songs and poems have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner: Down in Weeping Willow Lane; Pass the Apples; Damon and Pythias; Home, Sweet Home; The Boston Burglar; I'm Coming Back to You; Goodbye, Good Luck; God Bless You; Goody Blake and Harry Gill; Blue Bells of Scotland; Sweet Adeline; Good Old Melodies; Just a Song at Twilight; Where the River Shannon Flows; Jesse James; I Met a Little Norman Girl.

Also the songs and poems containing the following lines have been requested:

If you cannot on the ocean stand
among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
laughing at the storms you meet.

Tell me ye winged winds that round
my pathway roar,
Is there no favored isle where
mortals weep no more?

Aunt Dortha sat in the twilight gray and cold,

A little tub, a set of little dishes,
Oh yes, you may take my pennies.
(Missionary poem)

I saw him once before
As he passed by the door,
And again the pavement stones resound
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.
They say that in his prime
Ere the pruning knife of time
Cut him down,
But now his nose is thin
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff.

Nagoya, Japan, is building an underground telephone system.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS
For Three Generations Have Made Child-Birth Easier By Using —
MOTHER'S FRIEND
SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES
WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY. FREE
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Beautiful!
Mar-vella refines the coarse-grained and over-oily skin, destroys freckles forever, closes pores that are large, draws out the eruptions and blackheads that seem so hopeless and leaves a clean, clear, beautiful skin—and absolutely harmless. Positively guaranteed or your money back. Send $1.00 for bottle or ask for free booklet on "What It Does and How To Use It." A
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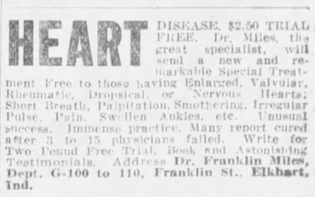
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DISEASE. $2.50 TRIAL FREE. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send a new and remarkable Special Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsical or Nervous Heart; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Unusual success. Immense practice. Many report cured after 3 to 15 physicians failed. Write for Two Pound Free Trial, Book and Astonishing Testimonials. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. G-100 to 110, Franklin St., Elkhart, Ind.

GET RID OF YOUR FAT

Thousands of others have gotten rid of theirs WITHOUT DIETING OR EXERCISING often at the rate of over a pound a day and WITHOUT PAYMENT until reduction has taken place.

I am a licensed practising physician and personally select the treatment for each individual case, thus enabling me to choose remedies that will produce not only a loss of weight harmlessly, but which will also relieve you of all the troublesome symptoms of overstoutness such as shortness of breath, palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, asthma, kidney trouble and various other afflictions which often accompany overstoutness.

My treatment will relieve that depressed, tired, sleepy feeling, giving you renewed energy and vigor, a result of the loss of your superfluous fat.

You are not required to change in the slightest from your regular mode of living. There is no dieting or exercising. It is simple, easy and pleasant to take.

If you are overstout do not postpone but sit right down now and send for my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and my plan whereby I am to be PAID ONLY AFTER REDUCTION HAS TAKEN PLACE if you so desire.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician State of New York
286 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Desk H-524

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE BIG TAX ISSUE— Geese That Won't Squawk

In several states, in fact in every state, the tax question is the big issue. It is natural for one class of people to try to shift the tax burden off their own shoulders if that is possible.

The political bosses and office-holders know that taxes must be collected. They know that collecting taxes is not a joyride and that the tax collector is not always a good vote getter at the next election.

The smart politician is always looking for a breed of geese that won't squawk when you pluck the feathers. The same rule holds good when it comes to placing the tax burden on somebody's shoulders.

The boss is likely to unload a good share of tax on the fellow who is not organized and co-operating with his neighbors. This is one of the reasons why the farmer has always paid his full share while some others have gotten off easy.

The farmer has always paid a bigger penalty for not being organized than organization will cost him. He squawks when he pays taxes and his feathers are being pulled, but he is harmless so long as he is squawking by himself.

Congress and every state legislature always looks around to see how taxes can be collected with as little loss of votes at next election as possible.

There are submarine plans being cooked up in Ohio at the present time to destroy the uniform rule in taxation. This plotting should be hit on the head hard by every farmer in the state. The smart set want this new tax plan for their own good and not to make the farmer or the home owner in town and city happy.

BUYING BLUE SKY— Causes Many a Sigh

We have just read of a big bond and stock selling company going into bankruptcy. This sort of news appears rather often of late in public print. Going into the hands of a receiver seems to be the fashion.

Rural Welfare editor is personally acquainted with several of the men connected with this big selling company. It had agents and salesmen in nearly every county of several states. Years ago we were asked to get into the game and we were told there was big money in the business.

We know a number of farmers who invested money with this company. In one instance a father and mother were killed by a train. The railroad was at fault and paid several thousand dollars to the children to settle the damage claim.

The children were induced to invest in stock and bonds being sold by this, now bankrupt, company. Today there are many regrets for having placed this money in a business where somebody else, a stranger, had the sole management of the company.

We have a notion that there ought to be more strict laws to govern such sales and the management of such companies selling stock of the blue sky breed. In some instances the managers may not be to blame, but in too many cases the managers feather their own nest while the suckers are fleeced and parted from their money.

Many states have a blue sky law, but too often the officers in charge are asked or fixed to wink the other eye and the game goes merrily on of milking suckers, three times a day, morning, noon and night.

The peddlers of blue sky stuff say that their easy picking is always among the farmer class. The biggest bite usually taken by the biggest tightwad in the neighborhood and by one who is the best at dodging taxes on his cash.

If this blue sky money was invested in the neighborhood the chances are it would be safer and do more good. Farm folks are often anxious to bite on the offering of stock or bonds that will pay from eight to 20 per cent free from taxes.

Such stock may pay a few such fat dividends and the selling agents use this as a bait to get a lot of other farmer suckers to bite and then the whole thing blows up.

We do not intend to give a black eye to legitimate business. There are many good ventures in business that are good investments, but there is very little trouble in selling that kind.

THE ELECTRIC LAMP— Is Made of Many Things

The electric light is a wonder worker. It is the servant of mankind. From tallow dip in grease to the dazzle of lightning in a lamp is a long jump forward. Thomas A. Edison is a wonder man.

The electric light is no accident. Years of experiment and brain-work made it possible. How many folks would guess the many materials that are necessary to make one of these electric bulbs with power to drive back the darkness.

Here is a bit of news we picked up for our Blade readers. We find it printed in a news bulletin. It tells the story of what electric lamps are made of.

A little consideration of the materials that enter into the making of lamps would be a revelation to the large majority of lamp users. California, Colorada, Nevada and South Dakota lead in production of tungsten ore, the important material of which the filament of the modern electric lamp is made.

First, there is the filament of tungsten, then the glass bulb into which enter silica, soda, nitre from Chile, potash, manganese from Russia, arsenic, borax, feldspar, lead, aluminum, cryolite from Greenland, cobalt from Canada. The base of the lamp is made of copper and zinc from Utah and Missouri, while the basing cement is a mixture of marble dust from Vermont, whiting from Ohio, shellac from India, and pine resin from Georgia.

FARM COST RECORDS— Taught in Public School

Cost accounting schools have opened the eyes and minds of many farmers. Farm cost record systems have been taught in the public school, even in the seventh and eighth grades, as well as in the high school classes.

Several county agents report to Rural Welfare that cost accounting has been taught in all centralized schools. In many cases full grown farmers have attended these classes with profit to themselves.

How many farmers can make a good invoice of their property at the beginning of a year as other business men ought to do and do? How many farmers know how much they are worth on New Year's day? Is a farmer fair enough with himself to appraise his own property at its true value in money? How many farmers think of themselves as being business men?

A farmer is inclined to get into a rut and stay there. He is a hard-boiled chap when it comes to teaching him new tricks. But, those who have given six hours study of cost accounting on the farm, have learned that it is a worth-while study and fits the farm game.

GET BY TOO EASY— Do Parents Know the Game?

We talked with a mother about the young folks of today. She was a well schooled girl in the ways of the world. She always kept eyes and ears open. She said that too many of our young folks were not being trained, either in school or at home, to work hard and wait long for success in life.

Patience and perseverance used to be virtues that would win and deserve success in life. Now too many want success and soft snaps handed to them on silver platters already cooked and seasoned.

In the old days fathers and mothers were willing to toil early and late to win a modest fortune at the end of life's journey. Today, too many want to get-rich-quick and are not always particular what trail they follow to reach that goal.

We wonder how many of our Blade readers agree with this lady who thinks we are going too fast and dodging hard work?

WORK DONE IN 1921— Report From One County

Rural Welfare editor keeps in touch with many county agents and the work they are doing. One of these agents has reported to us what he accomplished during the year 1921.

This agent is in a county where a lot of farmers were slow to believe a county agent or farm bureau would do them any good. They are solid to the idea, almost 100 per cent now.

Here is what he said he did in 1921 in the way of high spot work. In addition to this program he attended scores of township and school district meetings, sent out thousands of letters and circulars and met hundreds of callers at his office. Here is his record:

Running a boys and girls' club of 306 members.

Four limestone demonstration farms.

Seventeen poultry culling demonstrations.

Ten intestinal hog worm control demonstrations.

Seventeen demonstrations treating oats for smut by dry method.

One hundred and seventy-five farmers induced to inoculate legume crops.

Keeping two stenographers busy sending out literature.

Assisted in formation of County Co-operative Livestock Shipping association.

Seventy tests on soils for lime requirement. (Sixty-five needed lime).

Assisted in 125 meetings of various kinds.

Fourteen 10-acre corn contestants secured.

Eight poultry demonstration farms secured.

ON HORSEBACK— Old-Time Travel Method

How many rural welfare readers have gone somewhere on horseback? Did you have saddle or ride bareback? Did you put the horse into a gallop or lope and enjoy that rocking cradle thrill?

How many of our readers ever wore the spur with which you stimulated your gallant steed into spirit and action? How many ever caught the real thrill of pleasure that you get when you mount a spirited steed?

The saddle horse seems to have been more lucky in winning a place in history than other horses. The ride of Paul Revere and General Phil Sheridan in war time gave birth to poetry that breathe the flush and flash of war time spirit.

We wonder whether any of our readers ever went to meetin' horseback and did some racing stunts with neighbor boys. We used to do it sometimes when mud was plenty and we were a sorry sight at meeting. We had land and real estate plastered all over us, so much so that we were in disguise.

In many places the saddle horse is coming into high favor again.

BOY ON THE FARM— Give Him a Good Hand

We have done a lot of talking about keeping the boy on the farm. We have made a lot of fuss about the boy who has left the farm and gone into other lines of business.

Is it not time to make more fuss over the boy who has never thought of leaving the old homestead and is staying on the farm of his own will? Why not give a good hand to this sturdy lad who is not afraid of the land?

We are glad to see the boy who leaves the farm make good in any work he undertakes. How often do we forget to boost the boy who inhabits the barnyard at 4 to 6 o'clock in the morning? He is the lad we must all lean upon for our meal ticket. He is the chap that makes the pig become a hog and a calf beef instead of veal.

Why not think of the farm boy as being as useful in the world as is the boy behind some counter peddling ribbons and ribs or in some office where he takes orders and waits for payday to give him spending money?

Yes, we give our hand to the boy who stays on the farm and farms, just as quickly as he who leaves the farm and is sometimes mighty glad to get back to the old nest and roosting place.

COLD PACK PLAN— Country School Canning

Rural Welfare attended a farm institute in the hills. A country school teacher and a half dozen girl pupils made a big hit with the farm and town folks who were attending the institute.

This man teacher had trained these girls and others in his one-room country school how to can by the cold pack method. These girls stood before the big crowd and while one of them gave the lecture the others did the work of canning before the audience.

The town ladies were especially interested in this work. The girls from the country school handed out many helpful hints and bits of information. This part of the program was the big talk of the folks at this meeting.

These girls received invitations to attend other meetings and give their demonstration work. The country girls who do not have parties every night during school months seem to be getting home from third. The girls who have so many social duties do very little good in school work and they have to be favored, sometimes, to make grades and just pass the examinations.

How much is a teacher worth when he or she can lead pupils to do things worth while and do things right? There was no question about boys and girls wanting to go to school to this teacher. There was no question ever raised about good order or pupils behaving themselves in this school. The pupils and teacher were too busy at real work to think about keeping a school in order.

This teacher was being paid $140 a month for this district school. Parents in other districts wanted to send their children to this school which was already big enough for one teacher.

The best piece of furniture in a schoolroom is a teacher who wants to teach for the good he or she can do. The worst piece of furniture in a school is the don't-care teacher who is more interested in payday than in any other day.

The teacher of this school could lead pupils without books. The teacher was the best book in that school. He had a personality all his own. He did not lean upon any superintendent for inspiration. He had respect for his county superintendent and the county boss was mighty glad to have such a teacher.

A cheap-John superintendent is always jealous of any teacher who can really make good. The cheap-John would rather have a cheap teacher who will not shine so brightly that some parents might see the contrast and want a new head for the county schools.

The teacher is of more importance than the school house or the furniture inside of it. What a blessing if every school could have a teacher-leader like this one. He or she would be worth more than all the prize fights ever pulled off, and some of them have cost a million.

SERVICE STAR LEGION— War Mothers Have Lodge

The Service Star Legion is an organization of war mothers. It was born since the World war. To this lady lodge the wives, grandmothers, foster mothers, daughters and sisters may also belong.

Mrs. Max Mayer, Iowa City, Iowa, is the national president of the Service Star Legion. She is now connected with the extension division of the State University of Iowa.

The Legion stands for peace among nations and is opposed to war. These mothers have too many gold stars already. They believe that women can do more to bring about an era of peace and good feeling in the world than can any other influence or force.

The Legion ladies insist that the mothers of men ought to have something to say about "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men." The Legion intends to see to it that the World war boys shall not be forgotten, living or dead. They will ask for a square deal for every soldier lad who wore the uniform of his country, if that lad made good and has behaved himself.

These Legion ladies intend to refute the charge that is being made against soldier boys to the effect that there are too many of them lawless and are taking part in too many of the criminal violations of the law since the war.

These ladies intend to keep green the memory of those who died while in the service of their country. The rich and poor boy alike will receive the same consideration from the Service Star Legion.

In many places the Legion is urging the erection of a soldiers' memorial monument or building. The soldier who fills an unknown grave, according to the rules of the Legion, will be honored and remembered. The mother who mourns the son lost in war will be comforted and consoled.

The soldiers' bonus bill may be brought to life in congress before the votes are put in the November ballot box in 1922. Senators and congressmen always enjoy helping to make the world safe for re-election.

If any mother or interested person who reads this story wants to know more about the Legion information can be had by writing direct to the above named president, Mrs. Max Mayer, or make inquiry of the officers of the nearest Legion lodge. Ladies may be doing soldier boys a big favor by joining.

THE WAY TO DO IT— Show 'Em a Good Time

Rural Welfare editor visited a county which has a city of 40,000 people. The county has 60,000 folks. The county commissioners are the business managers and have charge of road building.

The three commissioners are all farmers and members of the Grange. The road hogs tried to infect the county with the road hog disease. They did not do it. The county had many strong granges in it.

These grange folks put on a good time in the evening. A good feed was the chief bait. The three commissioners were invited to attend. They did. The matter of roads and taxes were discussed. They found out what the farm people were thinking about and how hard it was to pay expenses when they could not sell crops at a profit. Some of the city officials courted an invitation to these farm meetings. The result was an agreement upon a common sense road program that saved the taxpayer thousands of dollars in that county but gave them 30 miles of good roads at reasonable cost.

THE PRICE OF RAISINS— Co-operation and Prohibition

Ask the raisin growers of California which did the most to boost the price of raisins, lack of organization, organization or prohibition.

They know now that lack of organization was the most costly disease raisin growers ever had. They are not yet sure whether getting together in a co-operative sales company did as much for them as prohibition or not.

At one time raisins sold at two cents a pound. Co-operation boosted them to a dozen cents a pound. Then along came prohibition and now they can get almost any price for raisins. Raisin jack is one thing that will bring almost any price if put within reach of a bootlegger or moonshiner.

California farmers are in favor of co-operation and dry times. They may not admit the real reason, but that's the way they vote.

Perhaps the quaintest form of tea-drinking is that practiced by the savage tribes in Tartary in central Asia. The leaves are first boiled in soda, then seasoned with butter and salt, and then eaten.

OUCH! MY BACK! RUB LUMBAGO PAIN AWAY

St. Jacob's Oil stops any pain, so when your back is sore and lame, or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old honest St. Jacobs Oil at any drug store, pour a little in your hand, and rub it right on your aching back; and by the time you count fifty the soreness and lameness are gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica, backache or rheumatism so promptly. It never disappoints!

—Advertisement.

"Muvver, What Makes You So Cross?"

When mother's back aches, when she feels that life is not worth the living, it is time to consult some good neighbor or a Physician.

It is within the reach of every woman to be well, healthy and strong if she will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the safest woman's tonic because it is made entirely of roots and herbs, without alcohol. (Ingredients on label.) It is 50 years old, and its age testifies to its goodness. A medicine that has made sick women well for half a century is surely good to take. Favorite Prescription is a distinct remedy for women and acts directly upon the organs that characterize the sex. It is not necessary to take a long course of treatment with this standard medicine. A weakly, sickly, backachy, headachy, nervous, despondent woman—with feminine disorders that come in youth or middle age—is pretty sure to find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the exact remedy that her condition calls for, and to find it after a very few doses are taken. Why women should allow themselves to stay sick when a very little money spent for this remedy will probably make them well, is something no one can explain.

Women from every part of America testify to its merits.

All women who suffer from feminine disorders are invited to write the Faculty of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free confidential consultation and advice, no charge being made for this high professional service. This will enable every woman to benefit by the advice of the distinguished corps of physicians which Dr. Pierce has gathered about him in his celebrated Buffalo institution.

The Latest Markets

May wheat sold at a new high last week while July equaled the previous high, prices being considerably higher than they were the previous week. Trade, however, was not as broad as of late, but on the breaks there was good support while on the bulges offerings increased.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.38; May, $1.42; July, $1.19½. Corn, cash, 59c. Oats, cash, 41½c. Barley, cash, 61c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 97c. Cloverseed, cash, $14.75; Feb., $14.75; March, $14.85; April, $14.00. Alsike, cash, $12.25; Feb., $12.25; March, $12.35. Timothy, cash, $3.25; Feb., $3.25; March, $3.30.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.31¾; July, $1.17¾. Corn, May, 59⅛c; July, 61⅜c. Oats, May, 40⅜c; July, 41⅞c. Barley, May, 61c. Rye, May, $1.01¼; July, 91½c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40c; solid pack, 39c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 25@26c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 23c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 42c; selects, 48c.

Bacon—Fat, 14c; lean, 23½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 17½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 14½c. Lard, 11c. Hams, 26c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 17c; bologna, 11c; frankfurters, 16c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 27@28c; geese, 22@24c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 24@25c; light chickens, 18@20c; old roosters, 13@15c; broilers, 24@25c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25@27c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 30@32c; turkeys, 40@45c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 43@43½c; prints, 44@44½c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 41@41½c; seconds, 35½@36c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 41½c; extra firsts, 40½c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 40c; do., old cases, 39c; western firsts, new cases, 38c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 21@23c; high grade, made of animal oils, 23@23½c; lower grades, 19@20c. Cheese—York state, 23@24c; brick, 22@24c; fancy Swiss, 40@55c; northern, 25@27c limburger, 25@26c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 26@27c; roosters, 16c; spring chickens, culls, 23@24c; choice, 26c; live spring ducks, 27@28c; turkeys, 33@34c; live geese, 20c; capons, 32@35c. Potatoes, $3.25@3.60 per 150-lb. sack; Michigan, $2.95 per sack of 150 lbs.; Early Ohios, $2.10 per 2-bushel sack; Red River, $2.40 per 120-lb. sack; fancy western, 3@4c a lb.; new stock, $11.00@11.25 per bbl.; Garnet, $2.45 a hamper.

Chicago—Potatoes steady; receipts, 43 cars; total U. S. shipments, 607; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.75@1.95 cwt.; Minnesota sacked round whites, $1.70@1.85 cwt.; Colorado sacked Brown Beauties, $2.10@2.20; Idaho sacked Rurals, $2.25. Butter lower; creamery, extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 28@30c; standards, 33¾c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 8,386 cases. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 24c; springs, 25c; roosters, 18c.

New York—Butter firmer; receipts, 8,949; creamery, higher than extras, 37¾@38½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37½c; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 33@37c. Eggs steady; receipts, 9,153; fresh gathered firsts, 41¾43c. Cheese, firmer; receipts, 361.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs steady; receipts, 1,500; heavies, $10.25; yorkers, $10.60; pigs, $10.60. Cattle, $8.00; calves, steady, $12.00@13.00. Lambs, steady, $13.50@14.50.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; steady; heavies, $10.00@10.15; heavy yorkers and light yorkers, $10.65@10.75; pigs, $10.40@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; steady; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $14.50. Calves—Receipts, 225; steady; top, $13.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 350; butcher grades, weak. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; active, 50c higher, $3.00@14.90. Hogs—Receipts, 6,400; 15@25c lower; heavy, $10.50; mixed, $10.50@10.75; yorkers, $10.75@11.00; light, do. and pigs, $11.00; roughs, $8.50@8.75; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; lambs, 15c higher; lambs, $7.00@14.75; yearlings, $7.00@13.00.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 200; compared with week ago, beef steers steady to 25c higher; light yearling steers and heifers, 35@50c higher; beef cows, 25@40c up; canners and bulls, 25c higher; veal calves, 25@50c lower; stockers and feeders, steady. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; active on lighter weights; mostly 15@25c higher; top, $10.50; bulk 150 to 210-lb. averages, $10.25@10.40; medium butchers mostly 15c higher; strong weights slow, spot steady; bulk 225 to 300-lb. weight, $9.60@10.15; pigs steady; packer sows steady to shade lower; bulk, $7.75@7.85. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared to week ago, fat lambs mostly 25@35c higher; sheep steady to 15c up.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, beef steers fully steady; low priced cows, canners and cutters about 15c higher; others unchanged; bulls, 25c lower; good and choice handy weight veal calves, steady; light calves around 50c off; stockers and feeders, mostly 25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; active, strong to 10c higher; mostly 10c higher; shippers brought about 2,500; good clearance; top, $10.25; bulk lights, $10.10@10.25; others, $9.60@10.00; pigs slow, mostly 25@50c lower; bulk desirable, $9.00@9.50. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; compared to week ago, fat and feeder lambs, 50c to 75c higher; best kinds gaining most; fat sheep and yearlings, 25@50c higher.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Henry Ford

Will you kindly print a short sketch of the life of Henry Ford in these columns?—J. A., Toronto, Ohio.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, was born in Greenfield, Mich., on July 30, 1863. He received his education in the district schools of Greenfield. On April 11, 1888, he married Clara J. Bryant of Greenfield. He learned the machinist's trade and has been located in Detroit since 1887. He was chief engineer of the Edison Illuminating Co. In 1903 Ford organized and became president of the Ford Motor Co., the largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world. In January, 1914, this company announced a plan of profit sharing involving the distribution of $10,000,000 annually among its employes.

This act, together with the fact that he rigged up a "peace ship" and sailed to Norway to stop the great war "before Christmas," made Henry Ford's name a familiar one in America's households a few years ago.

His parents were not poor, but the boy, on account of his mechanical bent, did not like books and went to work after a few years in the district school. It was not until 1893 that Mr. Ford turned out an automobile that would actually make 25 or 30 miles an hour. It had meant days and months of sleepless nights. And it was five years still later, in 1898, that he left the Edison Co., of which he had become chief engineer to organize the Detroit Automobile Co., later the Cadillac Motor Car Co.

Still fortune was in the dim distance. In 1910 he left this company becaues he had determined to manufacture only a single model. He bought an old machine shop and set to work on his problem. In 1903 the Ford Motor Co. came into existence. Mr. Ford held only about one-quarter of the capital stock. Two years later the company was still so little of a gold mine that Mr. Ford was easily able to purchase majority control of the stock.

Mr. Ford had never mingled in politics when the great war in Europe broke out in 1914. He admits he had missed voting in many important elections. But the immense conflict and the loss of life touched his heart. He organized the now historic peace expedition, paid all expenses and himself went to Stockholm in an effort to "get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas." His attempt to do this met with failure, but he established a permanent peace bureau, which is still active, and has announced his intention to go to Europe again on the same benevolent mission.

Mr. Ford also came out as a champion of unpreparedness in the United States. His whole fortune stood ready, he said, to fight the movement to train American boys to defend their country. In a costly newspaper campaign he has spread his ideas before the public.

In 1918 he ran for the U. S. senate, but was defeated.

Mr. Ford has one son, Edsel, who assumed the presidency of the Ford Motor Co. on the retirement of his father recently. Edsel was in the draft age, but never entered the service of his country.

MAIL SERVICE IN RUSSIA IS STEADILY IMPROVING

The mail service of Russia is improving and now letters and money-orders sent to points within Russia are reasonably certain of delivery. Also letters from abroad are delivered.

Letters sent from the United States reach the person to whom they are addressed after a month or six weeks. The delay is due to the censorship. There's nothing secret about the work of the censors. It is perfectly apparent that they have opened letters because they wish to know the contents. The letters are steamed and during the process the United States stamp and the mucilage of the flap come off.

After the censor has examined the contents and made any notes or copies of the contents the letter goes out for delivery.

BIG $ CUT

WITTE Makes NEW Prices On ENGINES All Sizes Lower

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Prices f. o. b. K. C. Carload ft. to Pbr.

Don't pay wartime prices. Note the big saving NOW buying direct from WITTE. Full list and catalog. Free.

2 H-P. (was $ 59) Now $ 39.95
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12 H-P. (was 352) Now 249.00
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NEWS FOR VETERANS

The national auxiliary headquarters of the American Legion have sent out the following recommendations for activities of the different units.

1. To assist the legion in taking the proper care of every sick and wounded veteran of the World war.

(a) By looking up the relatives of heroes who paid the sacrifice.

(b) That the auxiliaries furnish flags to be placed on caskets of those ex-service men and women who have paid the supreme sacrifice and participate in funeral services.

(c) By establishing free employment bureaus for ex-service men and women, same to be under control of legion posts and their auxiliaries.

2. To bear in mind at all times and in all things that the American Legion auxiliary stands for true Americanism in our schools and in all common interests and desires to help build a constructive program of education and social work to that end.

3. To make a survey of local conditions, to ascertain the greatest need of the community.

4. To take an interest in the activities of Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and all similar organizations which have for their object a higher standard of patriotism and citizenship.

5. To encourage community singing. Especially observe national holidays with patriotic programs and pageantry. Encourage a wide use of patriotic music in public schools.

6. To choose carefully the social activities of your auxiliary unit in order that they may be as interesting and beneficial as possible.

After several conferences with Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., chairman of the national legislative committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Senator Wesley Jones introduced the following amendment to the transportation act:

"Section 4—That on and after the date when this bill shall become effective, transportation rate by railroad and, or, by water travel, for members of organizations consisting of veteran soldiers, sailors and marines, in traveling with and including members of their families to and from the national encampments and conventions of their respective organizations, shall not be more than one cent per mile, provided only one such encampment and, or, convention is held in any one calendar year."

Warren G. Harding has a good memory. While running for president in 1920, he met Paul Bazaar at a reception in Rochester, N. Y. Bazaar is a veteran of the World war who suffered the loss of both hands through the premature explosion of a defective hand grenade. The attention of the candidate was called to the veteran when the time came to shake hands, and after hearing his brief story, the presidential candidate said: "My boy, if there is ever anything I can do for you, write me or ask me."

The promise was remembered by Bazaar when a chance came for appointment to the Veterans' Bureau. Since he was minus both hands, the Civil Service commission had ruled that he was ineligible for appointment. The veteran wrote to President Harding, reminding him of the incident and asking his help. The result was he got the job.

Vocational training for veterans of the World war in Canada has been far from successful, according to David Loughnan of Ottawa, who represented the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada at the recent conference of American Legion leaders in Indianapolis.

The two principle reasons for this, Loughnan said are: first, that the vocational schools were run by the government, and second, that only six months with an extension of two months in some cases were allowed for veterans to complete their training. Loughnan is of the opinion that better results would have been obtained had the government used the schools already established and followed the system of placement training as carried out in this country. A tremendous amount of money was spent on vocational training, Loughnan said, and the results were practically nil.

Another ex-service man has been found in congress, one who has been there quite a while, but hasn't advertised the fact that he had been in the service and is now a member of the American Legion. He is Representative Washington J. McCormick of Missoula, Mont., a member of the Lewis and Clark post.

McCormick went to the first training camp, secured a commission as first lieutenant and was assigned to duty in California. After several attempts to get assigned to overseas service he was sent to the University of Montana as instructor and served there for the remainder of the emergency. He explains that he never likes to talk about his military record because he didn't get across and into action.

McCormick favors the program of beneficial legislation approved by the ex-service men's group in congress.

A letter of instructions to ex-service men of Missouri who are entitled to the bonus as soon as the $15,000,000 state bonus bonds have been sold has been sent by Adjutant General W. A. Raupp of the state. The letter says:

"1—To be entitled to the bonus one must have resided in the state of Missouri 12 months immediately preceding April 6, 1917.

"2—Must have served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States at any time between the 6th day of April, 1917, and the 11th day of November, 1918.

"3—The rate of bonus is $10 a month or major portion of month while in active service, not to exceed the sum of $250.

"4—No person will be entitled to the bonus who has received a bonus from another state for the same service.

"5—Paid only to the individual soldier (who cannot assign or sell it.)

"6—In case of death, payable to (1) surviving wife, (2) child, (3) mother, (4) father."

It is estimated that there will be some further delay before the bonus commission will be ready to accept applications for the bonus.

Science Discovers Greatest Lice Killer

Changes Old Methods. No Dusting or Spraying. Birds Delouse Themselves. Gives Lasting Relief.

A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. This wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.

Credit for this marvelous discovery goes to Chas. M. Hick, a Chicago chemist. Mr. Hick is already favorably known to the poultry world as the inventor of the famous Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets that make the hens lay.

Hick's Lickill, which is the name of this sensational lice killer, is a liquid that is added to the drinking water. The medicine taken into the system of the bird comes out through the pores and every louse or mite dies or leaves the body. It does not injure the vitality or flavor of the eggs or meat and is harmless. A few days treatment at the start and then a little in the drinking water one or two days a month.

So confident is Mr. Hick that this wonderful liquid will rid your flock of every louse or mite that he is offering every reader of this paper the opportunity of trying it out without any risk. Send no money just your name and address to Chas. M. Hick & Co., 1018 S. Wabash ave., Dept. 541, Chicago, Ill., and two full size $1.00 bottles of this supreme lice remover will be sent you. Furthermore, as an exceptional offer, Mr. Hick will send you, at no additional cost, a regular $1.00 box of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets used by thousands of poultry men. On delivery deposit with the postman $1.00 and postage. If after a two weeks' trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be immediately refunded.

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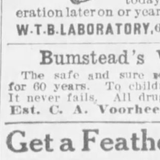

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U. S. SPENDS BIG SUM FOR VETS

$489,000,000 Expended to Assist Million Men Disabled in War.

[illegible] $489,000,000 was [illegible] by the United [illegible] in the care of its [illegible] says an [illegible] veterans' bureau. [illegible] was expended [illegible],000,000 veterans [illegible] during the [illegible] on foreign or on [illegible]

[illegible] government, in [illegible] program, pay its [illegible] but also placed [illegible] universities or [illegible] furnished them [illegible] for practical [illegible] of occupations. [illegible] educational facili- [illegible] provided for his [illegible] men; he also [illegible] wage" during [illegible] bilitation.

[illegible] Veterans' Bureau [illegible] government in the [illegible] vocational train- [illegible] erans, had 598,- [illegible] ers on its roll, [illegible] equals the num- [illegible] of the largest [illegible] in the world; [illegible] patients in gov- [illegible] and hospitals [illegible],245,000 claims of [illegible]

[illegible] campaign, designed [illegible] disabled veteran in [illegible] country who was not satisfied [illegible] rating; to reach [illegible] whose claims were pending [illegible] to establish contact with those [illegible] who, although en- [illegible] to compensation, had not made [illegible] was one of the [illegible] of the veterans' [illegible] than $5,000 claims [illegible] Many [illegible] as a result of this [illegible] bureau states, and [illegible] of these claims re- [illegible] pending adjudication.

The first government-owned vocational training school was established during the year at Chilli- [illegible], O., where ex-service men are being taught trades and some forms of agriculture. This school, it is stated, is still in the experimental stage, but if it is proved a success similar schools will be established throughout the country, the report says.

Plans for the establishment of a special school for the training of officers in the merchant marine, which President Harding has approved the allocation of four shipboard vessels for the training [illegible] are being considered.

Russians Balk at Tax

[illegible] weeks 2,500 Russian peasants have been tried for refusing to pay a tax in kind imposed by the [illegible] government, says a Copenhagen report.

igor Of Youth in A New Discovery

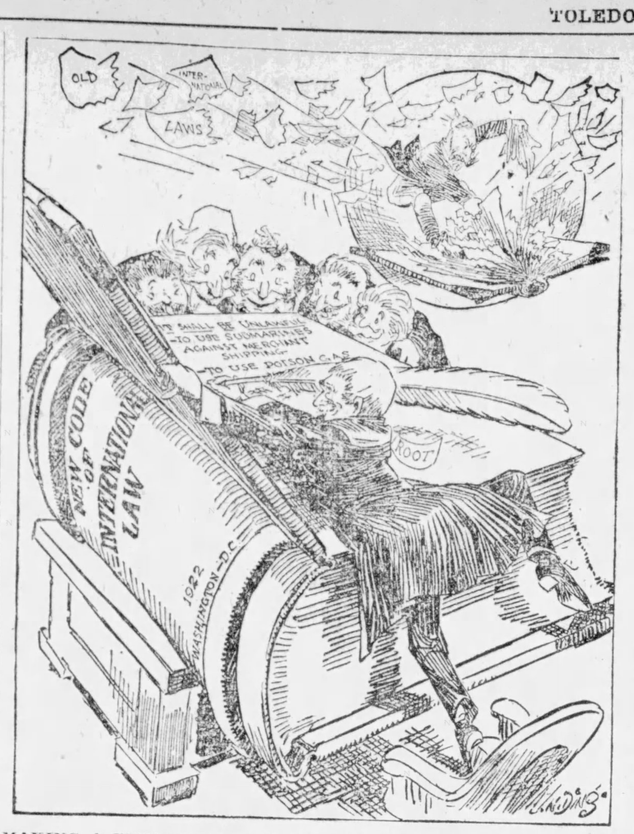
[illegible]nce Produces a Vitalizer Superior to Famous Gland Treatment—Magic Power of a Bark From Africa.

[illegible] pep, vigor and "pep?" Do you [illegible] and work a grind? Don't [illegible]

Science has discovered a new vitalizing [illegible] even to the much discussed "goat gland" and "monkey gland" treatment. The principal ingredient is an extract from [illegible]ark of an African tree. It is said to be a most amazing invigorator ever discovered. Combined with it are other tonic and [illegible] elements of proved merit. In most cases the [illegible] and tendencies marked improvement in a day or two, and in a short time the vitality is raised, the circulation [illegible] and the glow of health is felt in every part.

[illegible] new vitalizer contains expensive, chemically [illegible] manufacturing in enormous quantities [illegible] the cost within the reach of [illegible] Furthermore the laboratories producing [illegible] vitalizer which is called [illegible]-TABS are so confident of its power to [illegible] that they offer it on the basis of "no results, [illegible] money back."

Readers of this paper may test the new [illegible] Send no money; just send name and address to the Re-Bild Lab., [illegible] Station Kansas City, Mo. A full treatment of RE-BILD TABS [illegible] to test $2 and postage with [illegible] on delivery. If not delighted after [illegible] of a week, notify the [illegible] and your money will be refunded. [illegible] not hesitate about accepting this [illegible] as it is fully guaranteed.



MAKING A NEW BOOK TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE ONE BILL HOHENZOLLERN TORE UP.

G. O. P. CHIEFS HEARTENED BY ARMS PARLEY SUCCESS

Republican party leaders and members of congress have been mightily heartened by the successful conclusion of the Washington arms conference.

They believe the conference results, achieved through a Republican administration, will contribute substantially to successful state and congressional campaigns next Fall.

Fear of a backward swing of the political pendulum which would give the Democrats great gains in the house and senate and switch Republican states to the Democratic column has recently haunted the G. O. P. chieftains. Now they are filled with a great hope that the country will give a popular indorsement to the conference's achievements by supporting Republican candidates at the polls.

Wants Credit

The Republican chiefs say they have no desire to make the treaties and resolutions adopted by the conference a party issue unless the Democrats attack them. At the same time, they contend, the party is entitled to claim credit for the work of a great international gathering called by a Republican president and conducted by a Republican secretary of state.

The fear of the G. O. P. leaders has been based on the probability of some reaction against the party in power. The unemployment situation and the general industrial depression of the past months they knew were likely to aggravate this movement unless some counterbalancing influence intervened.

Such an influence they see in the work of the arms conference which not only means the saving of hundreds of millions of dollars in naval armaments but an end to talk of war with Japan, so freely predicted six months ago.

As the conference achievements are studied and given an increasing time-perspective, they are confident public approbation will grow and the prestige and popularity of the Harding administration will withstand at the polls attempts of the Democrats to discredit it.

Will Not Fight

There is now no prospect that the Democrats will force an issue on the conference by fighting ratification of the various conference treaties by the senate. To do so, Democratic leaders realize, would be a fatal blunder.

Certain Democrats, seeking revenge for defeat of the Versailles treaty and the league of nations by the Republicans, have urged opposition to the Harding-Hughes treaties. Conspicuous among these are James M. Cox, Democratic presidential nominee in 1920, and Senator Pat Harrison, Cox's spokesman in congress.

In his recent Dayton speech, Cox ridiculed and belittled the Washington conference, plainly indicating that he would be overjoyed if the conference turned out a complete failure.

Oppose Treaty

Harrison, meanwhile, has been preaching propaganda against ratification and quietly attempting to organize Democratic opposition in the senate.

Other Democrats, afraid to sponsor an open assault on the work of the Washington conference, have been giving aid and comfort to Senators Borah and LaFollette, Republican opponents, in hope of creating a fatal split in the Republican ranks.

Among these are Joseph P. Tumulty and other leading Wilson Democrats. This has created the impression that Woodrow Wilson himself is secretly sympathetic with attempts to wreck the work of his successor's administration.

One important reason that vindictive Democrats have failed to get far with their opposition is the fact that President Harding was wise and far-sighted enough to appoint Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, member of the American delegation in the conference. As Democratic floor-leader in the senate, Underwood will fight for ratification and is bound to have the support of all but a handful of his party colleagues.

Another reason is that nearly all the leading Democratic newspapers, including the New York Times, the New York World and the Baltimore Sun, have strongly indorsed the work of the conference.

SWEDE WOMEN DO NOT VOTE

Men Also Negligent in Polls Duty, Report of Bureau Indicates.

Less than half of the women of Sweden entitled to vote exercised their newly won franchise rights at the polls in the election of 1921, the first year of full suffrage for women, says a report of the Swedish central bureau of statistics just made public. However, the official report of the 1921 election give the suffragist leaders at least two causes for rejoicing.

The men did not show much better record than the women, and the number of women voters exceeded the male voters in the capital of Stockholm by more than 5,000 voters.

The official report shows that 47.1 per cent of the Swedish women voters cast their ballot while 61.9 per cent of the men voted. The total women's vote in the city of Stockholm was 76,566, while vote cast by men was 71,198.

The general impression throughout the country seems to be that the Swedish women have not fully realized the importance and significance of their new privilege. It is believed that in the future they will make a better showing at the polls.

The heavy women's vote in Stockholm, which is to a large extent an industrial city, may indicate that the working women, especially women trade union members, grasped the opportunity to register their votes

It's High Cost of Dying

Sculptors report that gravestones and other memorials are going out of fashion because of the high prices charged for them.

HEAD STUFFED BY CATARRH? USE A HEALING CREAM

If your nostrils are clogged, your throat distressed, or your head is stuffed by nasty catarrh or a cold, apply a little pure, antiseptic, germ destroying cream into your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage, soothing inflamed, swollen membranes and you get instant relief.

How good it feels. Your nostrils are open. Your head is clear. No more hawking, snuffling, dryness or struggling for breath. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from any druggist. Colds and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed [illegible] Relief is sure.

FOREST FUND GIVEN STATES

$15,000,000 Is Divided Among States for Care of Timber.

Fifteen million dollars have been apportioned by the secretary of agriculture among 27 states, Alaska and Porto Rico for the construction of national forest roads and trails. Of this sum, $9,500,000 known as the "National Forest Highway Fund," is set aside for roads of primary importance to states, counties and national forest communities; $5,500,000 constituting the "National Forest Development Fund" will be used for the construction of roads and trails needed for the administration and utilization of the forests themselves.

These appropriations, forestry officials state, will give a new impetus to the work of opening up vast tracts of valuable timber and areas of scenic beauty for the use and enjoyment of the American people.

The development of roads and trails throughout the forests will aid materially in fire protection. At present there are large areas of trackless wilderness within the national forests that can not be reached by trails. When lightning storms sweep over these inaccessible areas, heavy fire losses of public timber often occur.

Speed in reaching a forest fire, foresters say, is just as important in protecting the country's forests as is speed in city fire protection. But high speed within the forests means four or five miles an hour over a mountain trail. If no trail exists it is often impossible for the fire fighters to average more than one-fourth of a mile an hour.

In the past, construction of many urgently needed forest roads has been deferred for lack of sufficient funds. Much of this work can now go forward. The forest service estimates that eventually over $100,000,000 will be required to supply a thoroughly adequate transportation system throughout the 156,000,000 acres within the national forests.

ASSERT JAPS' INDUSTRY AIDED

President of Tokio C. of C. Welcomes Lessening of War Hazards.

That Japan has an opportunity, thanks to the benefits likely to accrue from the limitation of armaments proposals in Washington, of revolutionizing her industries and of establishing herself as the producer of the finest and lowest priced goods in the world's markets, is the conclusion reached by R. Fujiyama, president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce in an article in the Fitsugyo-no-Nippon, in which he discusses the post armament problems in that country.

"Japan loves peace as much as as does any other nation in the world," begins Mr. Fujiyama, "and she warmly supports the American proposal to limit armaments. If the nations of the world are firmly resolved on peace, armaments can be altogether abolished, though certain means of defense must be provided for the preservation of order."

Mr. Fujiyama goes on to show how if Japan would reduce her land armaments in the same proportion as she will her naval forces, she can effect a reduction in her expenditure of about 400,000,000 yen a year.

"As to the proper use of this money thus saved, the president of the Chamber of Commerce expresses the opinion that nearly half of it should be applied to the abolition of such taxes as tend to retard industrial progress or interfere with the national well-being. The taxes that he would like to see repealed are those now imposed on cotton textiles, soy, lighting oil and medicines, as well as the business tax, which at present inflicts a hardship on many, especially on those in small or modest lines of business. Together with the repeal of taxes comes the raising of the present taxable minimum.

"The balance of the money saved by the reduction in armaments, amounting to about 250,000,000 yen, should, in Mr. Fujiyama's opinion be used for the development of industry and the improvement of the standard of culture.

Each Person $3 Poorer Than One Month Ago

Every person in the country was $3 poorer at the end of January than at the beginning of the month, circulation statement issued by the treasury shows. Jan. 1 the per capital circulation of money in the country was $53.03, based on a total circulation of $5,775,400,315 and an estimated population of 108,917,000, as compared with a per capita circulation Feb. 1 of $49.06, based on a total circulation of $5,447,953,533 and an estimated population of 109,055,000.

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REED TELLS VETS BOOZE AGENTS MUST HAVE WRITS

Senator Reed of Missouri, in an address before a joint meeting of two St. Louis posts of the American Legion, advised former soldiers to resist any invasion of their homes by prohibition officers if the officials are not armed with search warrants. He predicted the ex-soldiers would eventually win the fight for adjusted compensation.

ITALIAN SOLDIER DEAD TO BE TRANSPORTED FREE

The Italian government has passed a regulation providing for the free transport of the bodies of Italy's sons who fell during the war, if their relatives desire to have them buried in the cemeteries of their native communes.

The transport of the bodies will be carried out gradually, zone by zone as the exigencies of the railway [illegible] permit.

A HEATHEN'S FAITH--- AN ISRAELITE'S PERFIDY

The International Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 19 Is "Elisha and Naaman the Syrian"—II. Kings 5:1-27.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A TALE as tangled as life itself, and as meaningful, is this romantic fragment from the ancient Hebrew literature. Fairly jostling one another, so crowded is the narrative, are a great Syrian general, Naaman, smitten with leprosy; two kings; a Hebrew maiden, a captive slave in the general's household; Israel's prophet, Elijah; his grafting disciple, Gehazi, and various minor characters, or supernumeries. The lesson is a drama, all ready-made for acting.

As tastes prefer, the background may be presented in the form of the parallel historian narrative from the Moabite stone, a contemporary inscription of Hebrew-Syrian relations; or it may be set forth in terms of the resurgent Syria of today, in conflict with the Zionists of Palestine. Still, as of old, the Jordan river flows muddy from the Lake of Galilee to the Dead Sea; and the rivers of Damascus ripple clear and melodiously through the very center of the old city. Were there space, I would write of the wondrous waters of Damascus, as I recently saw them, and of the River Jordan, as I have crossed and recrossed it at numerous points. It is of real places as of real people that the Bible story tells.

High in the favor of the King of Syria was Naaman, mighty warrior and popular leader. He had honor and fame and wealth and family; seemingly all that heart could wish —"but he was a leper!" His terse, vivid biography calls up the "buts" of life. This man in the public eye is a millionaire—"but" his son is a wastrel—his wife an invalid, his own soul cankered with bitter remorse. Here is another man, learned and famous—"but" sour, self-centered, unloved. Yonder woman is beautiful—"but" shallow, vain, faithless. See this mighty public man, whose name the nation knows—"but" he is stricken, like Naaman, with an incurable malady.

If we knew all about those whom we sometimes envy, we would often pity them. Naaman is a caution to contentment, a hint to humility.

Down, but High.

Often there is more happiness in the cottage than in the castle. The kitchen sometimes knows a song that the parlor cannot sing. Sorrow and fear dwelt in the master's chamber of Naaman's house; but simple-hearted trust in Jehovah, and friendliness even for her owners, marked the little Hebrew maiden, who had been carried captive in one of the Syrian raids into Israel. She had been borne off, just as the Turks nowadays bear away Christ girls in Cicilia. Her lot was bitter—yet she was not embittered. As the Salvation Army phase has it she was "down but not out." Indeed, her low estate revealed the exaltation of her character. Down, she rose high. The beauty of her character, so generous, so magnanimous, shone the brighter against the heathen background. No clearer illustration could be given of the truth that it is not where we are, but what we are, that really matters.

This little captive maiden was the essential link in the chain of events; she was the keystone of the whole arch. God counted on her to make effective His wonders through Elisha. There is no place too lowly for the highest service. This girl's friendly wish for the healing of the master, whose slave she was, caused word of hope to, reach Naaman that there was in Israel a prophet who could heal leprosy.

Does King Control Prophet?

Reputation is a curious thing; Elisha seems to have been better known to the nameless Hebrew slave girl in Naaman's household than to the king of Israel himself. At least, he more naturally came to her mind in a time of need than to the recollection of King Jehoram. When the King of Syria, eager for the healing of his favorite, Naaman, sent a royal message, accompanied by royal gifts, to the King of Israel, the latter seemed not to have thought of Elisha. After the fashion of potentates, King Ben-Hadad assumed that the King ruled all; and that prophets were merely retainers of the court, who did as they were told by their sovereign.

That notion did not die with the King of Syria. It has caused struggles between church and state, between the pulpit and the pew, between the rich layman and the true preacher, for long, long ages. There is many a bumptious board of steward or trustees today that has inherited Ben-Hadad's opinion that world might should control spiritual power.

There seems special significance in the words with which Elisha, concerned by his king's fear over the royal Syrian letter, said, "Let him come now to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel." In other words, "There may be calls too great for the king, but the prophet of Jehovah is above kings. There is a power higher than that wielded by the scepter. What the king cannot do, the prophet of God can do. Send Naaman to me."

Why the Captain Got Mad.

From the royal palace of Israel, where he had been received in fulsome state, Captain Naaman was sent, with outriders and attendant horsemen and chariots, to the humble home of Elisha. Can't you imagine the commotion in the neighborhood as all this fuss and feathers moved from the palace to the preacher's abode? This proud Syrian warrior was rather arrogant, as he called in condescension; but, he was met with a dignity that was more impressive. Naaman expected to be received with obsequiousness, and he knew not what sort of hocus-pocus of miracle-working stage-play. Instead, as if to rebuke his pride, the prophet did not deign to go to the door himself, but sent his one servant, or disciple, Gehazi, with the simple message that the leper should go and bathe seven times in the River Jordan. In Elisha's eyes, Naaman was only a leper needing cleansing.

At that, the Syrian warrior "blew up." His anger was unrestrained; all the ragmuffins of the street could see it. Such an answer, in such a manner, was an affront. The idea! —he, the great Naaman, going off to the muddy Jordan to dip himself, when there was more of cleansing in the beautiful waters of Damascus. Not he! Just so have the proud of earth always scoffed at God's offer of salvation, because of its very simplicity. Nevertheless, God's help can be had only on God's terms. It is not the merit of the method, but the obedience to the Divine will, that brings salvation.

Fortunately, in Naaman's company there were those more rational than he, with a clearer eye to the essential, and they persuaded him to bathe in the Jordan, when he emerged cured, with flesh "like the flesh of a little child." Can we imagine the rejoicing? A few months ago the newspapers carried a dispatch from Hawaii, describing the wonderful scenes of religious thanksgiving and rejoicing that accompanied the release from a leper colony of a large group of former lepers, who had been cured by the new form of treatment with chalmoogra oil. The reading of the article brought tears to the eyes; it almost pictured the welcome of the ransomed from the doom of sin. Such was the excitement by Jordan's banks over the miraculous cure of Naaman, by the power of Jehovah.

The Religious Grafter.

In all lands, and of all creeds and colors and conditions, we find gentlemen born. Naaman was one such, and a contrast to the nine lepers whom later Jesus healed. He returned humbly, gratefully, to Elisha's door, ready to reward magnificently. But Elisha would have none of his gifts. Let God have the glory. The incident was too sacred and exalted for it to become a matter of profit. There is a stern lesson here for all commercialized evangelists. No minister can honorably grow rich by the preaching of the Gospel. At least once a year there should be a brave sermon in every theological seminary upon the story of Naaman's experience with Elisha and Gehazi.

Gehazi was a grafter. He succumbed to the oriental's deep-bedded love of money; and to the temptation which always attaches to officeholding, to profit pecuniarily. Gehazi was Elisha's disciple and probable successor. More prophets are wrecked by love of money than by all the other six deadly sins combined. Gehazi could not bear to see this opportunity for gain disdained, so he followed after Naaman and got two suits of clothes and two talents of silver. Of course he had no deliberate intention of compromising his master's honor; or of tarnishing, in the eyes of this Syrian, the luster of the name of Israel's God; or of cheapening a holy transaction. He thought only of the moment and of the money; and so yielded to the tempter's voice—

"Be mine and sin's for one short hour; and then
Be all thy life the happiest man of men."

Poor fool! He was playing the oldest, stupidest and most futile game of all—that of trying to deceive God. The price he paid was the ruin of all his present and his future, plus the leprosy of Naaman. As one commentator writes, "O heavy talents of Gehazi! Oh, the horror of the one unchangeable suit! How much better would have been a light purse and a homely coat, with a sound body and a clean soul."

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MYRIAD RUBLES ISSUED YEARLY

Immense Sums of Paper Money Are Being Put Out by Soviets.

Mere billions no longer suffice to indicate the amount of paper rubles annually issued by the soviet government. It runs into trillions.

M. Krestinsky, the commissar of finance has informed the Congress of Soviets that the government contemplates the issuance in 1922 of 23,000,000,000,000 of paper rubles which, he estimates, should have a buying power of 230,000,000 gold rubles.

He pointed out to the Congress that this issue while large in figures is by no means large in buying power for it is based on his estimates that the gold ruble is equivalent in buying power to 100,000 paper rubles. These paper rubles are the ordinary medium of exchange.

He explained that the total paper issue for 1915 was 34,000,000,000 rubles, then worth 523,000,000 gold rubles. The issue for 1919 was 123,000,000,000 rubles, worth 390,000,000 gold rubles. The issue for 1920 was 985,000,000,000 rubles, worth 200,000,000 gold rubles. The issue for 1921 was 10,000,000,000,000 rubles, worth 200,000,000 gold rubles. This makes the total paper money issue to date 11,142,000,000,000 rubles.

The value of one gold ruble has been legally fixed at 100,000 paper rubles for the months of January, February and March, but when this rate was fixed a dollar, which is worth about two gold rubles, brought in the open market 250,000 to 275,000 paper rubles.

Peer Would Become Hermit

Lord Sinha, the first Indian to sit in the house of lords, has resigned the governorship of Bihar and Orissa. He plans to become a hermit in the Himalayas.

England was without hedges up to the fourteenth century, for hedges were first planted on consequences of the change of land tenure at the time of the Black Death.

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PRESIDENT SAYS FAILURE TO O. K. PACTS WOULD DISCOURAGE WORLD

The text of President Harding's address in submitting the arms conference treaties to the senate, follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

"I have come to make report to you of the conclusions of what has been termed the Washington conference on the limitation of armament and to lay before you the series of treaties which the United States and the other powers participating in the conference have negotiated and signed and have announced to the world. Apart from the very great satisfaction in reporting to the senate it is as well as duty to ask that advice and consent which the constitution requires to make those covenants effective.

"Accompanying the treaties I bring to you the complete minutes of both plenary sessions and committee meetings and a copy of the official report made to me by the American delegation to the conference. Both the complete minutes and and the official report of the American delegation are new accompliments to the executive report of a treaty or treaties, but they are fitting testimonials to that open and simpler diplomacy for which the world has asked and the practice of which contributed largely to the success of the conference so recently adjourned. I trust they will facilitate that ample and helpful understanding which is desirable in the senate and reflect that understanding which was the keynote of the conference itself.

Conference of Friends.

"The whole transaction is quite out of the ordinary. I am not thinking of the achievements, which I hope the senate will come to appraise as highly as I do, and as the world seems to do. I am not thinking of the commendable processes by which agreements were wrought, though this was a conference wholly of free nations, exercising every national right and authority, in which every agreement was stamped with unanimity. Indeed, it was a conference of friends, proceeding in deliberation and sympathy, appraising their friendly and peaceful relations and resolved to maintain them and give to the word new assurances of peace and actual relief from the burdens of excessive and competitive armament. But the out of the ordinary phases which I have in mind are that the senate—indeed, the congress—has already advised in favor of one—and inferentially of two—of the treaties laid before you today and the naval pact negotiated and signed in accordance with your expressed wish. It calls a halt in the competitive construction of capital ships in the great navies of the world, and affords the first actual relief from naval burdens which peoples have been able to acclaim since steam and steel combined to add to naval strength in warfare.

Established Securities.

"But though the treaty recommended to the congress marks the beginning of a naval holiday and that limitation of naval armament which accords with a world aspiration, the particular justification of this progressive and highly gratifying step was the settlement of the international problems of the Pacific, attended by new understandings in place of menacing disagreements, and established sureties instead of uncertainties which easily might lead to conflict. Much as it was desirable to lift the burdens of naval armament and strike at the menace of competitive construction and expenditure, the executive branch of the government, which must be watchful for the nation's safety, was unwilling to covenant a reduction on armament until there could be plighted new guarantees, until there could be removed the problem of menaces of conflict. Therefore, all the treaties submitted for your approval have such important relationships, one to another, that, though not inter-dependent, they are the covenants of harmony, of assurance, of conviction, of conscience, and of unanimity. These we have believed to be essential to perfect the fulfillment which the congress has in mind.

"As a simple matter of fact, all of the agreements except those dealing directly with the limitation of armaments, take the place of various multi-power treaties, arrangements or understandings, formal or informal, expressed or implied, relating to matters in the Pacific ocean, in which all the powers signatory were essentially, if not equally, concerned. The new agreements serve to put an end to contradictions, to remove ambiguities and establish clear understanding.

Peace Is Advanced.

"No matter what mental reservations may have existed, or what doubts may have prevailed because here was an experiment new in many phases, all of the powers came to the conference knowing it was to deal with very practical situations affecting their international relations. There was mutual interest quite apart from the greater achievements for world peace and a way to common understanding was expected to be practiced and speedily arranged. If it has developed a new world school of diplomacy let it be so called. It revealed the ends aimed at in the very beginning and pointed the way to their attainments. The powers in conference took the world of the Pacific as they found it in fact. They dealt with actualities by voluntary and unanimous agreement and have added to mankind's assurances and hopefully advanced international peace.

"It is worth while saying that the powers in this conference sought no concert to dispossess any power of its right or property. All the signatories have given up certain rights which they had, as the contribution to concord and peace, but at no sacrifice of national power, with no regret or resentment to later flame in conflict. Some relinquished certain rights or prerogatives which they had asserted, notably in the settlement of the Shantung controversy, dealt with in a covenant quite apart from the group herewith submitted, but every concession was a willing one, without pressure or constraint; the conference record is quite unimperiled, because there was the maximum of good feeling and neighborliness throughout the session, but common rejoicing in the results; and the separations in departure were marked by genuine cordiality, good will and new hopes.

"It is not necessary to remind you that the conference work was not directed against any power or group of powers. There were no punishments to inflict, no rewards to bestow.

"Mutual consideration and common welfare and the desire for world peace impelled. The conclusions reached and the covenants written neither require nor contemplate compulsive measures against any power in the world, signatory or non-signatory. The offerings are free will; the conscience is that of world opinion; the observance is a matter of national honor.

No Power Despoiled.

"These treaties leave no power despoiled. The delegates of every power participating adjourning with every right and every authority with which they came, except that which was willingly and gladly given up to further the common welfare. I can assure you the nine powers have been brought more closely together, they are stauncher neighbors and friends, they have clearer and better estimates of one another, they have seen suspicion challenged and selfishness made to retreat, they have keener and more sympathetic understandings, and they are more strongly willed for right and justice in international relations than ever before.

"I believe, with all my heart, the powers in conference have combined to make the world a safer and better and more hopeful place in which to live.

"It was a helpful thing to have the conference reveal how common our human aspirations are, and how easy it is, when the task is properly approached, to reconcile our national aspirations. There are mutual and essential interests affecting the welfare and peace of all nations, and they cannot be promoted by force. They can be revealed and magnified in that understanding which, it is now proven, the conference of peace promotes, and the same understanding makes compulsion and despoilment hateful in the eyes of mankind."

"I invite your prompt approval of all of them. It is quite impossible to readjust our naval program until the naval treaty has your sanction, even though you urge its negotiation. It is not possible to make the readjustment in full confidence, until the whole program has commended itself to your approval.

"I am not unmindful, nor was the conference, of the sentiment in this chamber against old world entanglements. Those who made the treaties have left no doubt about their true import. Every expression in the conference has emphasized the purpose to be served and the obligations assumed. Therefore, I can bring you every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States, or any other power, to any kind of an alliance, entanglement, or involvement. It does not require us or any power to surrender a worth while tradition. It has been said, if this be true, these are mere meaningless treaties, and therefore valueless. Let us accept no such doctrine of despair as that. If nations may not establish by mutual understanding the rules and principles which are to govern their relationship; if a sovereign and solemn plight of faith by leading nations of the earth is valueless; if nations may not trust one another, then, indeed, there is little on which to hang our faith in advancing civilization or the furtherance of peace. Either we must live and aspire and achieve under a free and common understanding among peoples, with mutual trust, respect and forbearance, and exercising full sovereignty, or else brutal, armed force will dominate, and the sorrows and burdens of war in this decade will be turned to the chaos and hopelessness of the next. We can no more do without international negotiations and agreements in these modern days than we could maintain orderly neighborliness without the rules of proscribed conduct which are more the guaranties of freedom than the restraint thereof.

World Hungers for Peace.

"The world has been hungering for a better relationship for centuries, since it has attained its larger consciousness. The conception of the League of Nations was a response to a manifest world hunger. Whatever its fate, whether it achieves the great things hoped for, or comes to supersedure, or to failure, the American unwillingness to be a part of it has been expressed. That unwillingness has been kept in mind, and the treaties submitted today have no substance or relationship save as the wish to promote peace has been the common inspiration.

"The four-power treaty contains no war commitment. It covenants the respect of each nation's rights in relation to its insular possessions. In case of controversy between the covenanting powers it is agreed to confer and seek adjustment and if said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any outside power, these friendly powers, respecting one another, are to communicate, perhaps confer, in order to understand what action may be taken, jointly or separately, to meet a menacing situation. There is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no written or moral obligation to join in defense, no expressed or implied commitment to arrive at any agreement except in accordance with our constitutional methods. It is easy to believe, however, that such a conference of the four powers is a moral warning that an aggressive nation, giving affront to the four great powers ready to focus world opinion on a given controversy, would be embarking on a hazardous enterprise.

Agreement Essential.

"Frankly, senators, if nations may not safely agree to respect each other's rights and may not agree to confer if one to the compact threatens trespass or may not agree to advise if one party to the pact is threatened by an outside power, then all concerted efforts to tranquilize the world and stabilize peace must be flung to the winds. Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction, or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery.

"We have seen the eyes of the world turned to the Pacific. With Europe prostrate and penitent, none feared the likelihood of early conflict there. But the Pacific had its menaces, and they deeply concerned us. Our territorial interests are larger there. Its waters are not strange seas to us, its farther shores are not unknown to our citizens. Our earlier triumphs of commerce were there. We began treaty relationships with China 80 years ago, in the youthful vigor of our republic, and the sailings of our clipper ships were the romance of our merchant marine, when it successfully challenged the competition of the world. Seventy years ago Commodore Perry revealed Japan to commerce and there followed that surpassing development of the island empire, with whom our unbroken peace found a most gratifying reflex in the conference just closed.

"A century ago we began planting the seeds of American friendship in Hawaii, and 70 years ago Webster told the senate that the United States could 'never consent to see these islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe.'

Interests in Pacific.

"Whether it was destiny, or the development of propinquity, or the influence of our colonists, or faith in our institutions, Hawaii came under the flag in 1898, and rejoices today as a part of our republic.

"The lure of the waters, or the march of empire, or the call of commerce, or inscrutable destiny led us on and we went to the South seas and planted the flag in Samoa. Out of the war with Spain came our sponsorship in the Philippines, and the possession of Guam; and so we are deeply concerned in the mid-Pacific, the South seas and the very center of the Far East. We crave peace there as we do on the continent and we should be remiss in performing a national duty if we did not covenant the relations which tend to guarantee it. For more than a half century we have had a part in influencing the affairs of the Pacific, and our present proposed commitments are not materially different in character, nor materially greater in extent, though fraught with vastly less danger, than our undertakings in the past.

"We have convinced the onlooking and interested powers that we covet the possessions of no other power in the Far East, and we know for ourselves that we crave no further or greater governmental or territorial responsibility there. Contemplating what is admittedly ours, and mindful of a long-time and reciprocal friendship with China, we do wish the opportunity to continue for the development of our trade peacefully, and on equality with other nations, to strengthen our ties of friendship, and to make sure the righteous and just relationships of peace.

Why Not Reciprocate?

"Holding the possessions we do, entertaining these views, and confessing these ambitions, why should we not make reciprocal engagements to respect the territory of others and contract their respect of ours, and thus quiet apprehension and put an end to suspicion?

"There has been concern. There has been apprehension of territorial greed, a most fruitful cause of war. The conference has dissipated both, and your ratification of the covenants made will stabilize a peace for the breaking of which there is not a shadow of reason or real excuse. We shall not have less than before. No one of us shall have less than before. There is no narrowed liberty, no hampered independence, no shatered sovereignty, no added obligation. We will have new assurance, new freedom from anxiety, and new manifestations of the sincerity of our own intentions; a new demonstration of that honesty which proclaims a righteous and powerful republic.

"I am ready to assume the sincerity and the dependability of the assurances of our neighbors of the old world that they will respect our rights, just as I know we mean to respect theirs. I believe there is an inviolable national honor, and I bring to you this particular covenant in the confident belief that it is the outstanding compact of peace for the Pacific which will justify the limitation of armament and prove a new guarantee to peace and liberty, and maintained sovereignty and free institutions.

"No allusion has been made to the treaty restraining and limiting the use of the submarine and the prohibition of noxious gases in warfare. Since we are asking the world's adherence, it is easily assumed that none in America will hold aloof. Nor need I dwell on the nine-power treaty relating to principles and policies to be followed in the relationship of the signatory powers to China. Our traditional friendship for the ancient empire, our continued friendship for the new republic, our commitment of more than 20 years to the open door, and our avowed concern for Chinese integrity and unimpaired sovereignty, make it easy to assume that the senate will promptly and unanimously assent. China's own satisfaction in the restorations covenanted here has been officially expressed, quite apart from the testifying signatures.

Senate Represented.

"Perhaps I may fittingly add a word which is suggested by my relationship as a former member of the senate. I had occasion to learn of your very proper jealousy of the senate's part in contracting foreign relationships. Frankly, it was in my mind when I asked representatives of both the majority and minority to serve the American delegation. It was designed to have you participate. And you were ably represented.

"The senate's concern for freedom from entanglements, for preserved traditions, for maintained independence, was never once forgotten by the American delegates. If I did not believe these treaties brought us not only new guarantees of peace, but greater assurances of freedom from conflict, I would not submit them to your consideration.

"Much depends on your decision. We have joined in giving to the world a spectacle of nations gathering about the conference table amid the convictions of peace, free from all passion, to face each other in the contacts of reaction, to solve menacing problems and end disputes and clear up misunderstandings. They have agreed to confer again when desirable and turn the revealing light of world opinion on any menace to peace among them. Your government encouraged and has signed the compacts which it had much to do in fashioning. If to these understandings for peace, if to these advanced expressions of the conscience of leading powers, if to these concords to guard against conflict and lift the burdens of armament, if to all of these the senate will not advise and consent, then it will be futile to try again. Here has been exercised every caution consistent with accomplishment. Here was a beginning on your advice, no matter when conceived, and the program was enlarged only because assurances of tranquility were deemed appropriate concomitants of the great experiment in arms limitation.

No Rivalries in Devotion.

"I alluded a moment ago to my knowledge of the viewpoint of the senate, from personal experience. Since that experience I have come to know the viewpoint and inescapable responsibility of the executive. To the executive comes the closer view of world relationship and a more impressive realization of the menaces, the anxieties and the apprehensions to be met. We have no rivalries in our devotion to the things we call American, because that is a common consecration. None of us means to endanger, none of us would sacrifice a cherished national inheritance. In mindfulness of this mutuality of interest, common devotion and shared authority, I submit to the senate that if we cannot join in making effective these covenants for peace and stamp this conference with American approval, we shall discredit the influence of the republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely, and write discouragement where today the world is ready to acclaim new hope. Because of this feeling, because I believe in the merits of these engagements, I submit them to the senate with every confidence that you will approve."

Wanted: A Chimney-Sweep

Residents of Newhaven, Eng., are in a pretty pickle. The only chimney-sweep has been sick for months, and they are unable to get their chimneys cleaned. Several have been arrested for violating the law.

Wants to Provide Work

To keep its staff working and to give employment to ex-soldiers, a large London firm of contractors and engineers has offered to build houses, churches, hospitals and factories without taking a penny of profit.

The Chaperone

LEGION PROTESTS AGAINST BUILDING WAR MEMORIAL AT COST OF $10,000,000

Despite vehement protests from the national legislative committee of the American Legion, which contends that the money should be used to pay ex-service men a bonus, the George Washington Memorial association is proceeding with its plans for the erection of an imposing edifice in Washington as a memorial to American veterans of the World war.

The building will be constructed at a cost of $10,000,000, and, when completed, it will be one of the most pretentious, spacious and architecturally beautiful structures in the world. The memorial according to present plans, will be made the center of American and world activity, and it will be daily devoted to patriotic utilities and to national and international conventions and usages.

The national capital's long-felt want for a public meeting place of ample size will be realized when the majestic memorial is constructed, for the central feature of the edifice will be a national auditorium of spacious dimensions that will be completely canopied by an acoustical dome three times the diameter of the dome of St. Peter's. This huge auditorium will consist of a main floor of 28,500 square feet and a gallery of 10,000 square feet and will seat 7,000 people. In this gigantic room will be held all future inaugural receptions, national and international conventions and conferences, concerts, public ceremonies and celebrations.

Would Be Meeting Place.

A number of small halls, which will be used for the smaller meetings of the various military, patriotic, scientific, educational and like gatherings, will be grouped about the main auditorium.

On the ground floor, flanking the main auditorium, will be rooms set aside as museums for the archives and relics of the great struggles for liberty in which this country has engaged.

The second floor of the structure will contain a great banquet hall, where banquets attendant upon meetings or occasions of national importance may be held in surroundings of fitting dignity, and rooms for the permanent national headquarters and other patriotic organizations.

A spacious room for the exclusive use of each of the states of the union and of the outlying territories under the jurisdiction of the United States will be on the third floor.

Additional offices for the use of various societies whose objects are to promote the welfare of the United States will be located on the fourth floor.

In Heart of Capital.

The building will occupy a prominent site on the Mall, in the heart of the nation's capital. After completion it will be under the control and administration of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian institution.

Congress has authorized the George Washington Memorial association to raise the money with which to erect this memorial building, and nearly a million dollars has already been received by popular subscription for this monument to American men and women.

President Harding laid the cornerstone of the National Victory Memorial building, as the building will be known, several months ago.

"What the Pantheon is to France, Westminster Abbey to Britain, such in some degree and manner the National Victory memorial will be to America," the George Washington Memorial association asserts. "Greatly conceived, nationally erected, dedicated to patriotism, it will stand through the generations as the national monument raised in the awful presence of the world's greatest political convulsion to commemorate the victorious feats of American democracy in arms. Hallowed by the passage of time, stored with the pictures and statuary that will record the achievements of the Republic and its conspicuous sons from age to age, it will become the Mecca of American patriotism and an inexhaustible source of stimulation to national duty and service."

NATIONAL PAGEANT FEATURE OF RED CROSS CONVENTION

The national pageant of Red Cross requiring a cast of 2,000 and a Red Cross convention for the states of the northwest from Lake Michigan to the Rocky mountains, is to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 7th and 8th.

The people of the northwest states will have the opportunity, also of hearing speakers of national reputation in the fields of service to the soldiers, nursing, health, and junior Red Cross. These subjects will be presented both by officers of the national Red Cross at Washington and prominent workers in the West. It is expected that 1,000 delegates will attend the convention from the 750 Red Cross chapters in the division.

SAYS GERMAN BACKED WILSON

Bernstorff in Campaign for Democrats in 1916, Ex-Editor Asserts.

Testimony that Count Bernstorff, former German ambassador, sought his support for Woodrow Wilson in the election of 1916, was given by George Sylvester Vierick, former editor of the Fatherland, at a hearing on the $500,000 libel suit brought by Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago against the Chicago Tribune. The mayor charges that articles accusing him of pro-Germanism and defamatory to his character were printed in the Tribune.

The witness also told of political conference he had that year with former Postmaster General Burleson and the late Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations. Postmaster General Burleson asserted, the witness said, that President Wilson was perfectly neutral, while Senator Stone "harangued us—a group of German-Americans and myself—almost an entire night, pointing out that the election of Mr. Hughes would mean war and that the election of Mr. Wilson would mean peace."

Republicans also sought his aid, and succeeded in securing his backing for their candidate, Charles Evans Hughes.

Vierick said the Democratic campaign committee had promised to purchase 1,000,000 copies of his paper if he would publish an attack on Mr. Hughes. This he said, he refused to do.

Just before the hearing closed today, Vierick dramatically declared that former President Wilson "had plotted the war from the very beginning" and held that he should be brought to trial under the terms of the peace treaty providing for trial of those responsible for the World war.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 13F, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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Uric Acid Solvent

85 cent Bottle FREE

(32 Doses)

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Get well! Be free from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic pains, aching back, kidney or bladder troubles. Start NOW.

If you suffer from bladder weakness with burning, scalding pains, or if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times at night, you will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

We will give you for your own use one 85-cent bottle (32 doses) FREE to convince you The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder troubles, Rheumatism and all other ailments, no matter how chronic or stubborn, when caused by excessive uric acid.

Send this notice with your letter to The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., Dept. V-5011, P. O. Block, East Hampton, Conn. Please send 10 cents to help pay part cost of postage, packing, etc. We will mail to you by parcel post, delivery paid, a regular 85-cent bottle of The Williams Treatment (32 doses), without obligation or expense. Only one bottle to the same address or family. Established 1892.

AGENTS $1.75 YOU CAN SELL THIS FOR

AND GIVE THESE SHEARS FREE SIZE 8 Inch VALUE $1.25

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MY! HOW THEY SELL!

ONLY 20 Boxes a Day Means $18.00 Daily Profit! You get the attention with the free Shears. Walter Harris Sold 800 boxes in 6 Weeks. Profit over $100 a week. Total retail value of $4.00. A real bargain at $1.75.

ACT NOW! Sells like hot cakes year 'round. A baby could sell Lucky 11. Don't delay a minute. Save time.

Send $1.75 for complete outfit including display case. At least write for circulars explaining our unique plans, including 30 other packages. ACT NOW.

E. M. DAVIS CO., DEPT. 4242 CHICAGO, ILL.

DARKEN GRAY HAIR, LOOK YOUNG, PRETTY

Sage Tea and Sulphur Darkens So Naturally That Nobody Can Tell.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture improved by the addition of other ingredients by asking at any drug store for a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

—Advertisement.

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Regular $100 Value

Only 10 Cents a Day for This Wonderful Typewriter. Only 40 Left

Slashing cut to clean out at once the last 40 of our big stock of the famous No. 9 Oliver two-color and back spacer latest model that originally sold at the regular manufacturer's price. A selected lot of machines that sold at higher prices, every one reconstructed for grade A showing.

See it at our expense—any child can operate it

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Ship above typewriter. I enclose $3.00 deposit and agree to remit $3.00 per month for 12 months. Title to remain in you until fully paid for. If I am not satisfied after 5 days I will return same and receive refund of deposit.

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$12.45

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You save $8 to $11. Why not **save 50%** on your next suit? Remember we guarantee style, fit and workmanship or your money back.

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Thousands of copies of a new book by by Dr. H. Will Elders are being distributed to women without cost. Every woman who wants children should read this book and learn all about STERILTONE and its wonderful effect in constitutional weakness. Many things are unfolded that the average woman has never been told before. For Free Book send name to Dr. H. Will Elders 303 St. Joseph, Mo.

FREE TRIAL

Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us $3. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY. KORE COMPANY, Dept. 472 St. Louis, Mo.

Leather Helmet $2.00

For all outdoor men, autoists, building foremen, motorcyclists, skaters. Lined with dovetone suede; earlaps, ear holes. Colors brown, tan, gray and black.

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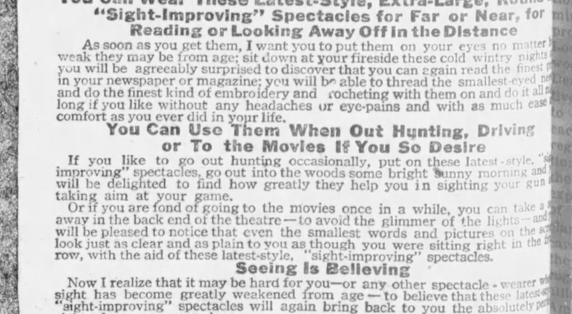
GOITRE Pay When Well

I have an honest, proven remedy for goitre (big neck). It checks the growth at once, reduces the enlargement, stops pain and distress and relieves in a little while. Pay when well. Tell your friends about this. Write me at once. DR. ROCK, Dept. 08 Box 737, Milwaukee, Wis.

Spectacles on ten days trial FREE



Don't Send Me One Penny

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra Large, Round-Eye, "Sight-Improving" Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Note their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now.

Notice the extra-large round eyes in these latest-style "sight-improving" spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye "Sight-Improving" Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using old-style small-eye egg-shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra large round-eye "sight-improving" spectacles—which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance, even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye "Sight-Improving" Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them, I want you to put them on your eyes no matter how weak they may be from age; sit down at your fireside these cold wintry nights and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all day long if you like without any headaches or eye-pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game.

Or if you are fond of going to the movies once in a while, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you—or any other spectacle-wearer with sight has become greatly weakened from age—to believe that these latest-style "sight-improving" spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days.

But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more sight-improving to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10 karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Cut Out this Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 16 , 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, "sight-improving" spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle-case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial.

I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and, in every way you have mentioned above, and if I find them all you claim them to be after ten days trial, I will pay you your advertising price of $2.85 and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right up-to-date in every respect or if they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, I will return them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much better than any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them unless I consider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.85 which you are asking for them and you will have to take my word as final in this matter. **Be Sure and Answer the Following Questions:**

How old are you? Ans.....

How many years have you used glasses (if any) Ans.....

Name.....

County.....Post Office.....

R. R.....Box.....State.....

Street and No. (if any).....